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ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET—SPRING.

Delightful Spring! again we hail thy dawn;
Before thee flies keen shiv'ring winter's gloom,
And ev'ry object round arrayed in bloom,
Bears apt resemblance to life's gladsome morn.

As the approach the fields and meadow's joy,
While'd neath fresh breezes and reviving dews
The flowers, cloth'd with bright and varied hues,
Present new beauties to th' enchanted eye.

And thus spring, so in our youthful prime,
The mental seeds which carefully we nourish,
To full maturity will one day flourish,
And even outlive the storms of wintry time.
They are a course from which will ever flow
The purest pleasures man on earth can know. R.

THE WELCOME HOME.

Welcome upon the shores of Mr. Ewart Philadelphia, from Cape May, N. Jersey.

Welcome friends, once more returning
To the hearts for thee that glow,
Welcome as the light of morning
To a bosom fill'd with woe.

Welcome, friends, once more the pleasure
And the joy of meeting thee,
Made known to us, what greater treasure
Can we hope for, could we see.

Ocean's waves between us rolling
Oft to thee our thoughts would roam;
But now rejoicing, thee beholding,
Welcome to our happy home. SENEX.

SONNET TO A NIGHTINGALE.

Delightful warbler of the solemn grove,
How dost thou love to flit from tree to tree,
And unconfin'd through boundless air to rove,
Enjoying innocent thy liberty.

How soft and winning is thy tuneful lay,
As silently among the woodland trees,
While sober eve o'ershades the parting day,
Sweet echo wafts it on the swelling breeze.

Oft'est I were sprightly and gay like thee,
And had not felt sin's deadly, with'ring blight,
That dooms its victim and to endless night!
Then would I be for ever blithe and free;
With wings of seraphs I would mount on high,
And sweetly sing throughout eternity. E.

THE FATHER'S GRAVE.

It was a sight of beauty, tho' replete
With sad reflections, that would wake the sigh
Of tender Pity: the scene was lovely;
It was a summer's eve, in that bright land
Where orange groves and flowers of every hue
Bloom beautifully; the sunny clime
Of happy Italy. The calm, pale moon
Shed o'er the fertile earth her diamond beams,
To light the widow with her orphan twins
Unto the churchyard, where in death's cold sleep
Reposed their father, in an humble grave
Marked by no stone, or monument of pride.
A Mourning rose-tree, which in life he loved,
The pious widow had transplanted there.
The tenant of that grave had met his death
As gallant soldier should; in serving that,
Which, next to his Creator, man should serve
With heart sincere and to its cause attached—
The land which gave him birth—his native land.
The widow still was youthful, and was fair,
Tho' grief had placed the lily on the cheek,
Where once in beauty bloom'd the rose of health:
She weeping stood, by that low narrow bed
Wherein thy half her heart; her boy and girl
Were by; their only grief, their mother's tears.
They asked the cause of so much bitterness,—
She pointed to the grave, and thus she spake,
While tears, like dew, o'er a marble face
Rolled brightly down her cheeks, by grief made pale.

MOTHER.

My tears, poor innocents, are shed for you;
And I in sadness now have brought you here,
To lead you to the grave where sleeps your sire.

GIRL.

Why sleeps our sire here? sure 'tis far better
He should go with us to our cottage home.
I'll wake him, mother.

MOTHER.

Hush! hush! my darling!
Thou canst not wake thy father—I have called
Full often, in the bitterness of grief,
Upon him, yet wake him not—thou canst not—
He is dead!

BOY.

Dead. I shot a sparrow with
The bow he gave me—the arrow pierced its side,
And the poor bird died lingering at my feet.
Oh! how it strug'led, ere its end arrived—
Wretch that I am to her's pain! Oh! tell me
Did he struggle ere he died? and suffer
Like that gentle sparrow did, sweet mother!

MOTHER.

Worse, worse, my boy, thy guileless heart was pained
In merely seeing a poor sparrow's death—
Oh! how it would have bled, hadst thou beheld
Thy father fall in battle—and there die.

GIRL.

What is a battle, mother?
And tell me why my father left his home
And thither went.

BOY.

Oh! I can tell thee what a battle is—
For oft of them, up me his Father spoke
And told me too, how there he bravely fought
That foemen might not desolate our cot,
And drive us to a foreign land perchance.
I'll tell thee what he said a battle was:
When foemen meet each other and then fight
With naked swords and cannon, did'st thou hear
Thou wouldst run far and hide thyself in fright
They strive to kill each other too, sweet sis,
And thus I fear our father met his death;
Is it not so, kind mother?

MOTHER.

True! my boy,
Tis even so thy gallant father died;
And now thou hast no friend beside myself,
And GOD alone to watch and guard thy youth:
I brought thee to this grave, to kneel with me
And join thy pray'rs of innocence with mine,
That he who will not let the orphan want
May give thy mother fortitude to rear
The two last scions of thy father's race.

BOY.

Oh! yes, my mother—soon, thou art aware
I shall be old enough to toil for thee,
And we again shall see thee smile in joy:
Hyppolita will join her help with mine
To make thy life glide happily along.

SELIM.

THE FIRST SABBATH.

The sixth day of creation was almost ended—the sun had accomplished his course—the twilight of evening began to expand on the juvenile earth. The first-born son of creation stood upon a hillock of Eden, and near him Eloah, his guardian angel and conductor. It grew darker and darker around the hillock. Twilight changed itself into night, and covered the mountains and the valleys like a dewy veil. The songs of birds and the cheerful sounds of animals were heard no longer—the playful breeze alone was slumberless. "What is this?" inquired man, with a gentle voice, of his heavenly conductor. "Will the young creation cease and sink into its former nothingness?" Eloah smiled and said—"It is the repose of the earth." Now the heavenly lights appeared: the moon arose, and myriads of stars came forth in serene brightness. Man looked towards heaven with sweet astonishment; and the angel of the Lord regarded with pleasure the contemplative son of earth. The night became calmer. The nightingale warbled stronger and sweeter. Eloah touched his companion with his staff—he reclined upon the hillock and slept. The first dawn came upon him. Jehovah formed him an helpmate. When the day-dawn commenced, Eloah again touched the slumberer—he awoke, and was conscious of a renewal in vigour and in life. After twilight, the hills and the valleys were magnified. The young light came down and frisked about the waves of the streams of Eden. The sun arose, and brought the day. Man perceived the newly created woman, the mother of the living. Surprise and joy replenished his heart. "Behold!" said Eloah—"for rest was this day divinely established—therefore shalt thou keep it holy for repose and thanksgiving."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SOME ACCOUNT OF MR. RAIKES,

The Founder of Sunday Schools.

"Thou canst not from the scene below,
Chase every vice and every woe;
Thou canst not wave a fairy wand,
Nor nature change, nor fate command;
Oh! faster will the weed appear,
Than art of thine the flower can rear,
Yet flowers by thee may learn to blow,
And weeds less rank, less widely grow."
Smyth's Lyrics.

Philosophers have often disputed, and sometimes quarrelled, about the nature of man and his motives of action. Some have considered him as altogether selfish, and therefore entitled to no praise, even for his highest displays of expansive benevolence. Others have beheld their species with a less cynical eye, and have given them the credit of more liberal and nobler aims. There can be but little doubt which theory is calculated to have the best influence upon the feelings and conduct. Men of intelligent and amiable minds, whose sensibilities are peculiarly keen, may be soured into misanthropy, by unkind and ungrateful treatment; by a morbid melancholy which inclines them to dwell upon the deeds that darken the history of our race—the long catalogue of human offence; the fresh narratives of crimes which continually assail their ear, and the vice that stares them in the face at every step; or by being thrown into a situation which has forced them to become the unwilling observers of scenes of varied guilt, or of outrages flagitious, unexpected, and which they have an unhappy consciousness of being unable to prevent. Notwithstanding, there may be a latent glow of benevolence in the soul, generous emotions may be struggling for dominion, and beneath the incrustations of harshness and illiberality, a stream of better feeling may wend its gentle course, and now and then be quickened to a flow. But the necessary effect of misanthropy is to chill the fervour of charity, to seal up the fountain of the heart, to poison its most generous and holiest affections. It must and will have an influence upon the character and actions; and he who fosters, and he who long permits it to inhabit his bosom, will discover it to be as prolific a source of unhappiness to himself, as of unkindness and injustice towards others. He who thinks his fellow-men unworthy of his esteem, is not likely to be very active in benefitting them, nor very gracious in his intercourse with them; and if it be not always true that we love those who love us, yet all will admit, that demonstrations of dislike and ill-will, are quite apt to beget a spirit of retaliation. To be surrounded by beings for whom we have no affection, to be destitute of those emotions which prompt us to compassionate their failings and relieve their wants, is of itself sufficient to depress and render us uncomfortable. Some are misanthropically inclined from a gloomy and splenetic temper, which is assisted and partly engendered by bodily infirmity: the misanthropy of more, has its origin in a heart corrupt, callous to good impressions, the home of base passions, and the treasury of evil thoughts.

The problem which has been stated relative to the grand impulse of our conduct, and which has been so frequently agitated, does not appear to my mind, so very difficult of solution, when cleared from the mists with which pedantry and false learning may enwrap it. We are so constituted, that we must of necessity seek our own good in whatever we do. Our virtuousness or our depravity is evinced in the objects we pursue, and the manner of pursuit. A Vitelius and a Domitian, a Howard and a Hanway, were led on by the same self love; they each felt the same longing after happiness, each indulged himself in that which he thought would confer the highest degree of it. But the enjoyment of the former consisted in draining the cup of sensuality, in rioting upon the spoils of others, in wanton cruelties, and the indulgence of every mean, every degrading propensity. They were vile, despicable, selfish.—The victims of ignorance, the wretched slaves of lust; their sense of things perverted, their powers of vision changed as by some magical application; wallowing in the mire of the grossest and most revolting vice, and calling it pleasure, preferring its corrupt and nauseous atmosphere, to the free, healthy, and invigorating mountain-breeze; their natures revolutionized by evil habits, its sympathies indurated, its charities uprooted, the mind poisoned, and a love of crime swaying the sceptre of the soul. The latter derived their gratification from assisting the needy, relieving the afflicted, assuaging the agony of disease, opening a ray of consolation into the chambers of wretchedness, and labouring to diminish to the utmost of their power, the vast sum of human iniquity and human sorrow. They had not that fastidious delicacy, which shrinks from the contemplation of scenes of suffering—that troublesome tenderness of nerve, which, as it cannot endure the exposition, will not inspire a judicious activity to alleviate or succour. They stood by the bedside of the tortured and writhing inhabitant of the filthy and infectious lazaretto; they listened to the groan of mental anguish in the dungeons of the condemned; they sought out the loathsome habitations of the victims of penal cruelty, who though vile, were yet human; their compassionate hand was felt by the objects of general ignominy, disgust, and scorn, and their presence blessed the abodes of squalid, neglected, and vicious poverty. They saw—they heard—they strove.—It was the glowing zeal of charity; the holy enthusiasm of benevolence; the benign inspiration of the pure hallowed heavenly principle of universal love.—These men were not selfish.——

"But these are deeds which should not pass away,
And names that must not wither————"

Robert Raikes whose philanthropic exertions have been, and will continue to be, of incalculable advantage to society, was born at Gloucester in England, in the year 1735. He was by profession a printer, and conducted, I think, a paper called the Gloucester Journal. As a man of business, he was skilful, persevering, and prosperous, and gained some credit for the neatness and fidelity of his typography. The first prominent display of his patriotic humanity, was occasioned by the state of the prison of his native city. This was considered a branch of the county gaol, and consequently those who were committed for trifling offences by the magistrates out of sessions, were thrown into the company of the worthless and most abandoned—the thorough vagabond; the confirmed, audacious, and unhesitating adept in crime; the bold and hardened felon. They were suffered to pass their time in a vitiating abstinence from bodily labour, they were almost without any means of moral or religious instruction, and they were obliged to depend chiefly, for food and clothing, upon the casual alms of the persons, whom business or curiosity drew to the prison. The compassion of Mr. Raikes was aroused by their condition, and his pen and his influence were employed to meliorate it. He was in a high degree successful. He procured them a regular supply of work, they were stimulated to industry by bounties, and incited to good behaviour by the assurance of a requital of good usage. pains were taken to impress the young and ignorantly wicked, with a sense of their duty to society and themselves; to open the eyes of those who had but passed the threshold of guilt, to the danger of their situation; instructive books were put into the hands of such as could read, and they were induced to teach those who could not. The seeds of useful knowledge were scattered, and the principles of virtue sedulously inculcated; nor without effect, except upon the incorrigibly bad.

But we are indebted to Mr. Raikes for services of superior, and far more extended benefit, in the establishment of Sunday Schools. He thus describes the manner in which the idea first came across his mind. "Some business," says he, "leading me one morning into the suburbs of the city, where the lowest of the people (who are principally employed in the pin manufactory) chiefly reside, I was struck with concern on seeing a group of children, wretchedly ragged, at play in the street. An inquiry of a neighbour produced an account of the miserable state and deplorable profligacy of these infants, more especially on a Sunday, when left to their own direction." The thought then suggested itself, "that some little plan be formed to check this deplorable profanation of the Sabbath, it would be at least a harmless attempt, if it should be productive of no good." When this gentleman had conceived a design of improving the condition of the necessitous, he did not suffer it to fade away, or slumber in his mind. Accordingly an agreement was soon made with persons properly qualified, to receive and instruct in reading, and the catechism of the established church, for a reasonable compensation, as many children as should be sent them on Sundays. The curate of the parish volunteered the superintendence of their education, and undertook to examine them at certain times, and thereby test the competency of the preceptors, and the progress of the pupils. Thus was the first Sunday School instituted in 1781. The project was not a fruitless one. Its advantages were so apparent, and the value of its influence so obvious, that in a very short time, the poor children of other parishes in Gloucester were collected together to receive the precious boon of instruction, freely dispensed on that day, which they had been accustomed to spend in deleterious idleness, sinful amusement, or puerile profligacy, the promise of good was realized in the improved deportment of those who had been gathered into this fold; who, instead of running wild about the streets upon the Sabbath, were now occupied in developing their mental faculties, advancing themselves in the scale of rational existence, and by the imbibition of moral precepts and pious admonitions, preparing a foundation for lives of honesty and credit, if not of respectability and honour. Many young voices were now raised in adoration of Him, whose holy name they had never been heard to lisp, but in heedless, mimicked blasphemy. Many young hands were now folded in the graceful, the beautiful attitude of prayer, which had been hardly kept from the foul pollution of robbery and theft.

The report of the success of these institutions spread. Sunday Schools started up in the midst of the neighbouring towns, and at length they threw open their fostering arms in almost every part of England. They were introduced some years ago into our own country. They have increased and prospered here. Differing sects of christians, have nobly vied in protecting and encouraging them: a most praise-worthy rivalry has been displayed, and still exists. In some of our cities and towns, there is scarcely a church, but what has its Sunday School attached to it. Men high in station, and great in talent, the cultivated sons and daughters of opulence, have generously devoted their best energies to this most worthy cause; they have not scrupled at the tedious and often thankless task, of making the way of knowledge smooth and plain to the ignorant and obtuse; they have not hesitated to search among the abodes of want and wretchedness, for the proper objects of their kindness and provident care, and to pluck them from immorality and impending ruin. This should be mentioned to their honour.

That these institutions are beneficial in their effect, cannot admit of a moment's question, if it be true, that ignorance is not only the parent of superstition, but of misconduct; and few I believe will pretend to deny it. He who adds to the intelligence of a nation, adds to its strength: he who pours an additional ray of light upon the human understanding, he who contributes a single denier to our intellectual store, is a public benefactor; he who plans and builds up an institution, whose object is to make society or any particular portion of it, wiser and better, is worth all the Alexanders and Cæsars that ever lived. The legitimate aim of a Sunday School ought never to be lost sight of, or swerved from. It is intended to reach those, whose sole opportunity of instruction, is the one it presents; whose only time of relaxation from laborious application, is Sunday, and who, without the aid of an institution of this sort, would creep through life in abject ignorance. It was to assist and lift up such as were in this state of helpless destitution, that it was originally founded; and to this, its attention and exertions should be exclusively directed. The number of persons thus situated, in England, is much greater in proportion to the population, than with us. But from the popular character of our government, the extension of the right of suffrage, and the influence of what is called public opinion, upon public measures, the call upon us to relieve them, is much louder, and more imperative. It is absolutely necessary to our well being, that the light of education should be generally, nay universally, diffused. It should spread through the land like the light of Heaven, visiting and vivifying every part of it; reaching every nook, penetrating its darkest corners, and sending its cheering influence into its gloomiest recesses. Let not the zeal of those who are doing what they can towards this through the medium of the Sunday School decay or lessen—let not their spirits flag—let the animating recollection that they are contributing to the stability of their country's freedom, be among their incentives to exertion. Conscious of this, I should like to see the Sunday School tilling and fertilizing the weedy and neglected field of mind, in every part of our wide dominion. Yes, I should like to see it urging forward the streams of useful knowledge, to the very borders of the western wilderness. J. B. S.

THE LEAGUER MONK.

The evening of a fine summer day was just closing in, when two horsemen, who, from the spent condition of their steeds, had ridden far and fast, arrived at the steep hill which begins about a league and a half on the Paris side of St. Cloud. The one appeared to be a soldier; the other, by his sad coloured plain dress, seemed to belong to a more peaceful profession; but both were armed, as it behoved men to be in the troublesome times of the League, when violence and rapine roamed unpunished throughout France; and were no where less curbed than in the neighbourhood of Paris. The riders checked their horses when they began the ascent, and let the tired beasts walk up the hill.

'The danger is past,' said the elder, and less warlike of the two; 'the cursed leaguer-scouts dare not venture so far, and we may now breathe.'

'Ay, marry, and yet I trust them not,' replied the other. 'I would willingly dismount, but that for aught I know, some cut-throat may be even now on the look-out for us; and in case of being out-numbered, we have no other chance but to make our steeds save themselves and us.'

'I told you it was somewhat rash to set out without an escort,' replied the elder.

'Ay, and if we had waited for that, the news I bear might have been useless; and some less cautious man would have had the command I hope for. It may do very well for you, my dear brother, who are the king's attorney general, to take care of your valuable life; but I, who am but a younger brother of our good family of La Guesle, and a poor captain in his majesty's guard, can only hope to live by running the daily chance of being knocked on the head;—nay, even twice a day, sometimes while the leaguers are out.'

'Yonder is one who looks suspiciously enough in my eyes,' said the elder La Guesle, pointing to a monk who was kneeling before a crucifix by the road side.

'Well, he is but one, and a monk to boot,' said the soldier.

'Let me tell you there is never a viper more dangerous than one of you same monks. I never look at their wide sleeves, but my mind misgives me they carry pistols and poniards in them.'

'Pistols and poniards are not dangerous things of themselves; and in a monk's grasp, they are as harmless as my mistress's bodkin. But, see, yon monk looks as if he would speak.'

The subject of their conversation had finished his prayer, and approached the travellers. He was of the order of Jacobins; and his appearance was not much calculated to excite suspicion in any mind. His cowl was thrown back, and displayed his features, which, without being handsome, were sufficiently well-looking. An expression of mildness and humility characterised his countenance; and was somewhat exaggerated by the mortified air with which he cast down his eyes as the travellers came up to him.

'*Salve et benedicite*,' said the monk, in the drawling tone usual with his fraternity.

'*Et tu quoque*,' replied the elder traveller; while the soldier, returning the monk's salutation with a bow, asked—

'Whither away, good father?'

'To St. Cloud,' replied the monk; 'the unworthy bearer of a letter from the President Harlay to the king.'

'From my good friend the President!' cried the elder La Guesle; 'how fares he?'

'Well in health,' replied the monk, 'but the pains of imprisonment and sorrow for his poor country, weigh heavily upon the good man's heart. He has written to our gracious king; and his letter contains a proposition which it may be, shall end the distresses under which all men suffer.'

'God a mercy! monk,' cried the soldier, 'if this be true, thou art the bearer of the best tidings that I have heard for many a day; but how comes it that an errand of such importance is intrusted to thee, who makest thy way poor and alone?'

'My worn frock, and my poverty, are as good safeguards as thy bright cuirass. Other qualifications for the office have I none, save a Christian desire to bring about peace, for *beati sunt pacificatores*.'

'Proudly said,' cried the elder traveller; 'but let me see thy passport. I have lived long enough to know that the hood makes not the monk, and that pious sayings often issue from profane mouths.'

The monk replied not; but drew from his scrip the passport which had been required of him.—The advocate inspected it, and saw that it was signed by the Count de Brienne, one of the king's generals, who was then a prisoner in Paris; and, thus satisfied with the truth of the monk's story, he returned him the paper. During this conversation they had been walking slowly, and had now reached the top of the hill, from whence the turrets of St. Cloud were seen to glitter in the last rays of the sinking sun. The captain, who saw that the monk's feet were galled by the rough road, (for the holy personage's shoes were in a marvellously dilapidated condition,) said to him good-naturedly, 'a long league, holy brother, lies between this and Saint Cloud. Now if thou thinkest thou art horseman enough to keep thy seat behind me, the roan's crupper shall be thy saddle: we will ride to St. Cloud like two ancient templars.'

The monk needed not twice bidding, but leaped with considerable agility behind the captain; and the horses having by this time recovered themselves, the parties struck off at a round pace for St. Cloud. The roughness of the road prevented any further conversation: the monk employed himself in telling his rosary: the captain congratulated himself on having a chaplain added to his suite; and the attorney-general ruminated on schemes of policy adapted to the dangerous exigencies of the times.

When they reached St. Cloud, it was too late for the monk to present his letter to the king, and the attorney-general, upon whom the mildness of his manner had somewhat gained, carried him to his own quarters, where he committed him to the care of his steward, promising that early in the morning he should be introduced to the king.

In the ample hall of the Sieur La Guesle, the poor monk was treated with less respect by the servants than their master had intended should be paid to him. They were all of course royalists; and they knew that the monks, and particularly the Jacobins, to which fraternity the stranger belonged, were amongst the most decided partisans of the league against the king. The successes which had lately attended their monarch's arms gave good reason to hope that he would shortly reduce his rebellious subjects to obedience; and they were anxiously expecting orders to march to the attack of Paris, which, feebly defended, and suffering all the inconveniences of a thick population, and scarcity of provisions, seemed to require little more than the show of assault to carry it. Anticipating the triumph of which they had assured themselves, the servants showed no inclination to spare the Jacobin monk. In the course of the supper, every one had in turn gibed the ecclesiastic; and he had borne all their jests with a quiet and controlled temper. An inclination of the head, a half-muttered prayer, or a look of contrition cast upwards, were the only replies that he made to the scoffs with which he was loaded; and yet, in the look which he sometimes cast about him, a keen observer might have suspected that was passing in his heart which belied his outward appearance. The meal was ended; and Etienne Rahaut, the esquire of the Captain La Guesle, filled his cup high, and proposed the health of the king. Seeing that the monk did not fill his goblet, he cried out to him, 'how now, brother, is that a health not palatable to your reverence? what scruples can a good churchman have against drinking the health and long life of a good king?'

'None, none,' cried the monk hastily; and, as if to cover the error he had been guilty of, he drained the cup which had been set before him.

'Well pulled, my tight little monk,' said one of the grooms, who sate below him at the board; a most orthodox drinker. Let me see the Huguenot dog that shall drain his can like a jolly son of Mother Church.'

The monk seemed to be confused; and, as if impatient at having been thrown off his guard, he busily employed himself in paring a large apple which lay before him.

'Yes,' said another of the valets, 'and his reverence eats as well as he drinks. Did'st see Pierre how he laid about him at supper with yon large black-handled knife? Marry look at it: with your reverence's leave,' he said, as he reached his hand across the table to take up the knife which the monk had laid down, and which was a remarkably large new looking one.

The monk clutched up his knife eagerly, and thrust it into its sheath; then, checking himself, he said, with a forced smile, 'thou shouldst never sport with edged tools.'

'The monk is as sharp as his knife,' said the disappointed valet; 'I never saw a churchman yet without a corkscrew and a knife. Now I warrant me thou wouldst sooner forget thy breviary than thy knife.'

'Here is my breviary,' said the monk, drawing it from his bosom, and kissing it fervently, 'and here is my knife,' touching the handle as he spoke, and slowly pushing it within the folds of his cloak; at the same time looking calmly in the face of the servant.

'Is it true, holy father,' cried a pretty little waiting maid, who sate opposite, 'that six monks of thy fraternity have made a vow to kill the king?'

'As I am a Christian, I hope and believe not,' replied the monk; 'but there are good and bad men of all orders.'

'Truly and moderately spoken,' cried the steward, who began to think that the monk had been sufficiently baited, and that it was not quite decent that a person of his profession should be made the sport of ribald serving men; 'and now, my masters, silence, while the holy man returns thanks.'

The monk said a short prayer; and, complaining of fatigue, was shown to his chamber, leaving his character to be handled as freely as the light-tongued inconsiderate servants listed.'

On the following morning the whole court was in a bustle at an early hour. The king was going to hunt, and all his attendants were on the alert preparing for the chase. The attorney general's first thought was of the monk, and the despatches of which he was the bearer; and he sent his servant to awake him. The valet found him lying on the bed dress as he had been the night before, but fast asleep; his hands were folded upon his bosom; one of them clutched his breviary, and the other was thrust within his frock.

The man looked at him; and, as the thought occurred to him that nothing but a quiet conscience could procure sleep so calm, he regretted the part he had taken in tearing this holy man the night before. He shook him, and called; but so sound were the monk's slumbers, that he was obliged to handle him even roughly before he could rouse him. At length the monk awoke; and, learning that the attorney general had sent for him, he hastened to make ready. A very few moments sufficed for his preparations, and he accompanied the Sieur La Guesle and his brother, the captain, to the king's quarters, where he was left in the anti-chamber, while his conductors entered the king's room to announce his coming.

Henry III. had risen this morning in one of those cheerful moods which had of late become rare with him. He was most unreasonably in high spirits, and was so eager for the chase that he had been hurrying the business which it was necessary for him to despatch, in order that he might pursue his favorite diversion. When La Guesle entered with his brother, he found Henry standing up, while one of his gentlemen was buckling on his spurs. A small Italian greyhound was standing on its hind legs, kissing the king's hand with a fawning servility that could only be exceeded by the human courtiers who surrounded him.

'How now, La Guesle,' said the king as he entered, 'some new delays! Does that long important face of thine portend that we are never to get to horse?'

'If I had to choose the road, sire,' said La Guesle, 'I would give my best hopes to see your majesty on horseback. My brother has seen some of the officers of the Picardy regiment, and has learnt that Paris needs only to be summoned in order to surrender. He says that the only fighting men in Paris are the four thousand under the Duke of Mayenne's command, and that half of them are ready to desert. The rabble populace, with the *canaille* of priests, monks, students, and other beggars, will be knocked on the head by the women of Paris as soon as your majesty's banner shall be displayed.'

'Fair and softly, good attorney general,' cried the king; 'much as I hate that same *canaille*, you and I have found that they can both give and take hard blows. But temper your ardor a little; a few days shall see us before Paris. In the meantime I thank you and your brother, whom I know for a brave and loyal chevalier, for your zeal. Nay, prithee, don't look blank on a fine morning, but come and help me to strike a royal deer.'

'Your majesty's will must be obeyed,' said La Guesle: 'but one moment's delay yet. There is a Jacobin monk waiting yonder without, whom I picked up yester evening on the road. He says he has a letter to your majesty from the lord president; and he comes with a pass from the Count de Brionne.'

'My poor prisoners!' cried the king; 'admit him instantly.'

At a sign from La Guesle, one of the hallebardiers drew aside the tapestry which covered the door of the anti-chamber, and beckoned to the monk to enter. Slowly and respectfully, but with a firm step, the Jacobin approached the king; and, kneeling to him, presented a letter which he held in his hand. The king stooped to take it from him; and, such was his eagerness to read it, that he began to open it without motioning to the monk to rise. Recollecting himself in a moment, but without lifting his eyes from the paper, he said, 'rise, good father.'

The monk, who had his hands folded, rose slowly on one knee; and, as he did so, disengaged from its sheath the knife which had been observed by the servants at supper on the preceding night. Looking full in the king's face, he shortened his arm, and plunged the weapon with all his force into the belly of the unfortunate monarch. The king recoiled one step with the blow; and the monk, who had overreached himself, fell on his face. The king drew the knife from his wound, and cried out, 'a cursed monk, he has killed me—stab him!' and as, at the same moment, the monk was recovering himself, the king struck him twice with a desperate strength, on the face. The first wound was just below his left eye, the second was on his upper lip, and broke several of his teeth. The Chevalier de La Guesle, who had been talking to his brother, was roused at the king's cry; and seizing the monk immediately, and pulling him away from the king, threw him on his back, placing his sword to his throat. Some of the other gentlemen present and the guard ran up at the same time; and, acting only under the impulse of the moment, thrust their weapons into the wretched murderer's body, which fell lifeless, and pierced with innumerable wounds.

The suddenness of the whole transaction seemed to have a stunning effect on every one present; and they gazed now at the mangled wretch on the floor, now at their ill-fated monarch, who had sunk bleeding into the arms of some of his courtiers, with mingled feelings of rage and grief. The king was carried into his chamber; and, the doors being closed, was given over to the care of his spiritual and medical attendants. Inquiry was then made if any body knew the assassin; and he was soon ascertained to be a monk of the name of James Clement, who, to an ardent enthusiastic mind joined great looseness and depravity of conduct, and had long been employed as the tool of that arch fiend and directress of the League, the Duchess of Montpensier. The indignant courtiers threw his body out of the window without ceremony; and the two brothers La Guesle bewailed bitterly the chance which had made them the unwitting instruments of introducing him to the king's presence.

In the evening the hopes which had been entertained of the king's wound proved fatile, and it was declared to be decidedly mortal. All the amiability of this ill-fated monarch's character then displayed itself. With unaffected piety he forgave his enemies; and, sending for the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. he embraced him tenderly, and gave him such advice as was likely to make his reign happy. The tears of all who were present at this scene proved incontestably that, although Henry had been a weak king, he was beloved by all who had been intimate enough with him to estimate his good qualities. He died, in the thirty-eighth year of his age, Henry III. whose reign was one scene of intrigue and conspiracy, which had embittered and shortened his life, and rendered his kingdom a prey to the most destructive anarchy.

From the Northern Light.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD NURSES.

Some time since, in company with an eminent physician, he, in expatiating on the importance of good nurses, said that on that circumstance, more than on medicine, depended the life of the patient. He remarked that as a medical man, he must protest against that interference in prescriptions that usually takes place from too many kind friends proposing each their cure-all nostrums, before time had been given for the operation of the regularly prescribed medicine; some of which would, in their nature, possess opposite qualities. He therefore observed, that all persons wishing to experiment in sickness, should, for the time, dispense with the physician, as the paying for advice we do not intend to take, is an absurdity, and an act in which we cannot be justified, especially as relates to a sick friend, when his or her life may depend upon those on whose care Providence has cast them, and by whose injudiciousness they may be sacrificed.

Few consider the responsibility that rests on friends and nurses; as well as physicians, in the case of the sick; as weakness, and sometimes delirium leaves them as quietly at the mercy of bad management, as the infant of a day. The physician above stated, declared his entire dissatisfaction with the manner of selecting nurses. He denounced as a serious and alarming evil, the too great inattention of nurses and friends, when a physician is in the act of giving his directions for administering medicine, for regimen and for particular management of the case in question. He remarks that he has frequently been called back when he was leaving the door, to prescribe a second time, as the nurse and all the family had forgotten the most essential of his directions. And this is not the worst of it, says he—some, ashamed to expose to the physician their inattention, on an occasion so important, have often been known to resort to the base hope, that they might recover their recollection—kill or cure, however, have managed rather by chance, than by medical advice, presuming that, should they make a fatal escape, the *patient* will be silent upon the subject. We shall not extend the article at present, but may occasionally improve upon the hint here given.

A SKETCH.

She stood before me as a playful child,
Through her dark locks her shoulder I espied;
From her half eye beam'd forth a radiance mild—
A charm'd sight, like to some planet shining
In the blue vault of Heaven, and I gazed
In rapture, as on me those eyes were raised.

Her playfulness soon ripen'd to a glow
That to her bosom gave a deeper heaving;
Well did I mark the new-born passion grow,
Which my heart best responsive at perceiving;
Nor strove she with disembling art to hide
A love, at once her happiness and pride.

Fortune withdrew her smiles, and, one by one,
Those who had seem'd my truest friends departed,
Yet their desertion found me not alone,
Still was she left, the firm, the noble-hearted;
And poverty, which others shrunk before,
Without a murmur or regret she bore.

COMMUNICATED.

THIRD SELECT CASE OF
CONSUMPTION,
CURED BY THE USE OF THE PULMEL.

A young man, about 25 years of age, and rather of a scrofulous habit, had for nearly two years suffered of a cough, with pains in the chest. He was supposed to be consumptive, several in his family having been such, and to have the tubercular or scrofulous phthisis.

The symptoms of his disease, when he began the use of the Pulmel, were, heat in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, febrile irregular motions after meals and in bed, frequent head-ache, loss of appetite, oppression and shooting pains in the chest, particularly after coughing; frequent cough, either dry, or attended with expectoration of a yellowish, purulent kind; debility and general emaciation, sunken and flushed cheeks, torpor and frequent wish to sleep, dry skin, costiveness, turbid urine, &c.

Therefore the disease was pronounced to be a scrofulous Consumption in the fourth stage.

All the previous remedies had been useless, and some highly improper; such as bleeding and blistering, besides a scanty diet, &c. It was now recommended to open the bowels, improve the appetite, use a generous diet, remove the scrofulous taint, and heal the lungs by the Pulmel.

Accordingly, repeated mild cathartics and laxatives were resorted to; daily use was made of the gentian, and other tonics, to restore the tone of the stomach; a total change took place in the diet, and rich, nourishing, but light, digestible food was taken; particularly eggs, soups, jellies, custards, rice, fish, fowls, &c. with some cordial wine. For the scrofulous habit, a preparation of several antiscrofulous plants was given; and the Pulmel was both inhaled and taken internally, two doses of each daily. The syrup was taken in chocolate boiled in milk, with sugar or honey besides.

No perceptible effect took place till three weeks after this course of regimen had been adopted, except less pain in the breast, and more regular bowels. But after that period, an evident improvement gradually took place every week. The cough was lessened, the chest became free, the acerbations vanished, the skin became moist, and the appetite improved. In two months, the cough was much lessened, and the expectoration improved, hardly purulent, and less yellow; the debility was lessened, as well as the emaciation, and a recovery became highly probable.

But in scrofulous consumption, unless the tubercles or purulent sores of the lungs are healed, no permanent benefit can be expected. Therefore to obtain this effect, the doses of Pulmel were increased, and the Balsam was inhaled in the antiscrofulous potion made very strong, and held boiling under the nostrils. The diet was gradually improved as the stomach could bear it, and riding or walking often practised.

By these means, the lungs were healed, the expectoration became white, the cough ceased, the internal heat disappeared, and health was restored. It is confidently expected that this is a complete cure of the tubercular Consumption, which is generally now deemed incurable. This took place within a few months, by only a few ounces of the Essence of Pulmel made up in Syrup and Balsam.

MEDICUS.

At a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Plan for Promoting the Culture of the Mulberry Tree, and the raising of Silk Worms, held at the Indian Queen, April 2, 1828.

BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, Chairman, and M. CAREY, Secretary.

The following Constitution was read, and, after due consideration, adopted.

"The subscribers, persuaded that the culture of the mulberry, and the raising of silk worms, would prove an important source of wealth to the state; be highly advantageous to the agricultural interest; and afford useful employment to old men, and to women, and children, who would otherwise be unemployed; have agreed to form an association for the purpose of effecting those objects, under the title of 'The Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Culture of the Mulberry, and the raising of Silk Worms:' of which the following is the

CONSTITUTION.

I. The Society shall consist of as many members as shall sign this Constitution and conform to its terms.

II. The Officers of the Society shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

III. An Acting Committee of seven members, of whom four shall be a quorum, shall have the direction and superintendence of the affairs of the Society.

IV. The Annual Meetings of the Society shall be held on the first Wednesday in April, when the Officers and the Acting Committee shall be elected. The Officers elected shall continue in office until the election of successors. The Acting Committee shall meet once in two months.

V. The President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice Presidents, or, in their absence, a Chairman, chosen pro tempore, shall preside at the meeting of the Society. It shall be his duty to call special meetings of the Society on the written request of five members.

VI. The Treasurer shall receive the monies of the Society, and pay all orders signed by the Presiding officer of the meeting at which they shall be passed, and countersigned by the Secretary.

VII. The Secretary shall keep fair minutes of the proceedings of the Society, and issue notices for its meetings.

VIII. Members shall pay five dollars at the time of subscribing, and three dollars annually afterwards.

IX. One of the objects of the Society shall be to offer premiums for the raising Mulberry Trees, and Cocoons, and for the Manufacture of Sewing Silk.

The Society then proceeded to the choice of officers, when the following gentlemen were duly elected:—

President.
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN.

Vice Presidents.
JOSEPH HEMPHILL, | TURNER CAMAC.

Secretary.
MATHEW CAREY.

Treasurer.
NATHAN BUNKER.

Acting Committee.

F. DUSAR,	JAMES MEASE,
SAML. ALEXANDER,	JOSEPH RIPKA,
DANIEL J. RHOADS,	J. M'CAULEY.
JOSEPH P. GRANT,	

(Signed,) B. R. MORGAN, *Pres.*
MATHEW CAREY, *Sec.*

At a Meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of the Culture of the Mulberry and the Raising of Silk Worms, April 2, 1828.

On motion, resolved, that the following premiums be offered by the Society, in order to promote the objects for which it is organized.

1. A premium of sixty dollars for the greatest quantity of sewing silk, of the best quality, produced within this state, from cocoons raised within the same, and produced in one family, not less than twenty pounds; forty dollars for the next greatest quantity, and best quality, produced under the same conditions, not less than fifteen pounds; and twenty-five dollars for the next greatest quantity and best quality, not less than ten pounds.

2. A premium of fifty dollars for the greatest quantity of good cocoons, raised within this state, not less than one hundred pounds; thirty dollars for the next greatest quantity, not less than seventy-five pounds; and twenty dollars for the next greatest quantity, not less than fifty pounds; to be claimed before the 1st of September.

3. A premium of fifty dollars for the largest number of the best white mulberry trees, raised within twelve miles of this city, not less than four hundred; thirty dollars for the next greatest quantity, not less than three hundred; and twenty dollars for the next greatest quantity, not less than two hundred.

The trees to be of two years' growth—and planted at about equal distances—say about twenty-five feet apart.

The premiums for the mulberry trees to be claimed within three years from the 2d day of April, 1828.

PATRIOTIC ENTERPRISE.

We solicit the attention of our readers and brother editors, to the following article which we copy from a late number of the New-York Enquirer. It must be a source of gratification to every American capable of appreciating the influence of the Fine Arts upon national taste, habits, and character, to learn that such an establishment as that of Mr. Bourne exists in the United States, and is likely to be sustained.

Under the direction of a gentleman possessing the enterprise and discrimination which are ascribed to Mr. Bourne, it cannot, if liberally patronized, fail to become a luminous focus, where the rays of genius will converge from every quarter of the globe, and to which our native artists may resort for the light and instruction which they have heretofore been compelled to seek in distant climes.

We hope that the citizens of the United States will manifest a spirit of munificence in the encouragement of Mr. Bourne's laudable endeavors to supply them with the finest productions of the distinguished masters of the pencil and the burine.

These productions constitute the most appropriate parlor ornaments for families of wealth and intelligence; and while they exhibit to the eye all the mingled beauties of light and shade, exercise a most propitious influence over the imagination and heart.—To these they present vivid, condensed, and harmonious views of the loftiest and most magnificent prospects in creation;—to these they unfold scenes replete with the most pathetic and ennobling morals, and hold up for contemplation, in colors more durable than the impressions of memory, or the varied and wasting legends of tradition, the most soul-thrilling and momentous incidents in the annals of Time.

Fine Arts.—A taste for the genuine productions of celebrated masters is gradually gaining ground in our country. We do not look upon them so much with the eye of a virtuoso, as for the mere gratification of our senses and perception; but in time, when opportunities have been afforded of examining and studying the compositions which have passed the ordeal of European criticism, we may hope to derive the same scientific delights which amateurs in the old country enjoy. For the purpose of arriving at this perfection, a degree of public spirit must be evinced, which will render the importation of foreign models an object of lucrative and profitable employment. We have at several previous periods, had occasion to notice the establishment of Mr. Bourne in Broadway, and we have given our attention more particularly to it, not so much on account of any private feelings for his services as from a sincere wish to extend, if possible, a liberal degree of patronage to those works of art which enterprise has introduced to the notice of our countrymen. By the late arrivals from Paris, an additional number of engravings have been received; we adverted last week to the Adieux de Fontainbleau. Since then, we have seen another beautiful print, representing the carnival at Rome. It gives a most graphic exhibition of the various peculiarities of that eccentric festival, such as are portrayed in a sketch which appeared some time since in the American, being a translation from the German of Goethe. The plate is one of great interest, and should be in the possession of every admirer. The next to which we would direct attention, is the Military Execution. This piece likewise is remarkable for its fidelity, and felicity of conception. The condemned soldier is kneeling on the ground, and bares his breast to the weapons of his former companions, with his left hand while, with his right, he repels the instinctive caress and fawning of a favorite dog; who has burst his chain as if he were aware of his master's perilous situation. The grouping of this scene is one of those admirable combinations of nature and pathetic incident, which imparts almost a vitality to the canvas, and affects the senses with a delusion of reality. The next in order and interest, is a mythological design. "The departure of the sun to light the Earth." This is by some persons considered the most masterly conception extant; and, without pretending to many of the requisites necessary to the formation of a correct judgment, we would think the same. There is poetry in every line, and imagination revels in every shadow. Apollo, in his chariot, drawn by the winged horses of the Sun, is surrounded by the hours, and preceded by Aurora, scattering dews and flowers. Below, in extended perspective, is a delightful elysium, taken from an authentic view in Piedmont. The happy tranquillity, inseparable from the idea, of a *rising* sun, seems to reign amid the scene, and earth, bedecked with dew,

> Presents to mortal's rapture'd eye,
> A spangled mirror of the sky.

There is a harmony in the *contour*, if we may be allowed the expression, which admirably blends with the unity of the design, and imparts a magic influence to the deception of the scene.

The last performance to which our leisure will permit us to advert, at present, is a military piece, representing the Storming of Ratisbonne, by Bonaparte. This is the action, it will be recollected, in which a spent ball wounded the French emperor in the ancle. He stands with one foot on the ground submitting to the treatment of his surgeons, and has the other in the stirrup, with a characteristic impatience to meet the charge. The group around exhibit the utmost degree of concern and interest in the fate of the man whom they have taught themselves to idolize; and watch, with keenest anxiety, the trivial application of bandages. There is more real fire and spirit in this production than in the others to which we have referred, but its mechanical execution is somewhat inferior. To conclude, Mr. Bourne can boast a collection of engravings, superior to any yet offered for public inspection, and we will venture to say, equal to any private cabinet in our country. Such assiduity and attention on his part, will naturally create a corresponding taste in our community, and it is to their discrimination that he looks for encouragement in his laudable and patriotic undertakings.

From the Liverpool Albion.

MARINE INSURANCE.

Parke and others v. Mudge.—This was an action brought on a policy of insurance effected in the South Devon Company, on the cargo of the brig Gratitude, Bowden, bound from St. Juan de Nicaragua to Liverpool. Half the value had been insured in the Patriotic Company, and the moiety of the loss had been paid to the plaintiffs. Soon after the vessel sailed, the mate died, in a few days more the captain died, and there being then no one capable of navigating the vessel, she went before the wind and was cast away on a desert island, in the Spanish Main. The defence was, that the crew were inefficient on leaving St. Juan, two being ill, two not regular seamen, and the mate being incompetent to command if he had survived the captain; and it was also contended that a quantity of hides, put on board the vessel in a partially wet state, and which became injurious to the health of all the crew, was an additional cause of unseaworthiness. Verdict for the plaintiffs.

In the course of this case a most laughable scene occurred. A Mr. John Smith had, it appeared, been subpœnaed by the plaintiffs, and another Mr. John Smith by the defendants. The latter Mr. John Smith had, by some accident, got into the witness box, as a witness for the plaintiffs, and was giving evidence which made against their case.

Mr. Alderson, who was counsel for the plaintiffs, with a look of surprise.—Why surely this must be the wrong witness! (Laughter.)

Mr. Brougham.—Why, I don't know what you would have; better testimony I never heard—(laughter,) and the name is so very uncommon, that you cannot be mistaken in your man.—(Much laughter.)

Mr. Alderson to the witness.—Were you subpœnaed by the plaintiff, Sir?

Witness.—No, Sir, by the defendant.

Mr. Alderson.—Then, Sir, what business had you to thrust yourself into the box as a witness for the plaintiff?

Witness.—I heard my name called.

Mr. Alderson.—Is there any other John Smith in court?

Several voices at once.—Yes. (Much laughter.)

Mr. Brougham.—Oh! aye, there you have them, twenty in a breath. Only take them all in succession, and you may possibly find the man you want at last; but a better witness than the one who just left the box you will not meet today. (Increased laughter.)

At length, Mr. John Smith, subpœnaed for the plaintiff, being put into the box and sworn, deposed as Mr. John Smith was expected to depose.

STRAW PAPER.—Notice has recently been given in some of the papers, that straw may be converted into paper. There have been specimens of paper manufactured from oat straw, for some weeks past, in the hands of several individuals, in this city, and recently we have been informed of the process by which it is produced. The cohesive property, so necessary to the formation of paper, and which straw was never supposed to possess, is communicated to that article simply by boiling it about 20 minutes in a solution of potash, (*potassa,*) after which it is converted into paper by the usual process. The discovery was made at Meadville, Pa. and was the result of accident. In removing the ashes from a leach of long standing, the straw, at the bottom of the vessel was observed to resemble wet tow, in its texture. This hint formed the basis of

CURIOUS FACT.

Cut a couple of cards, each into a circle of about two inches in diameter. Perforate one of these at the centre, and fix it on the top of a tube, say a common quill. Make the other card ever so little concave, and place it over the first, the orifice of the tube being thus directly under, and almost in contact with the upper concave card. Try to blow off the upper card. You will find it impossible. We understand that the cause that counteracts the effect at first expected at this singular phenomenon has lately puzzled all the members of the Royal Society. A medal and a hundred guineas are said to be the reward of the successful discoverer. We recommend the ingenious reader to find it out.—*Exeter Alfred.*—We have just tried this experiment, and, to our no small surprise, find that what is stated in the preceding paragraph is quite true.—*Edits. Mer.*

PERPETUAL MOTION.

Dr. Giraud of Baltimore, announces that he has invented a perpetual motion machine. He must make use of the tongues of Congressmen in constructing his machine; they are making motions perpetually. The Doctor gives a description of his work as follows:

TO SCIENTIFIC MECHANICS AND OTHERS.—The dead point is gained, and perpetual motion is discovered by J. J. Giraud, Physician of the city of Baltimore. It cannot be denied. The thing itself is simple, and a trifling expense will convince the most incredulous.

Description of the Perpetual Machine. A sunk spur wheel of a certain diameter, with a round hole at its hub, is placed upon a short round tube, which acts as a journal and shaft, and does not pass the hub of the wheel. One end of this tube must be fixed solidly on a plummer block, and the other part supports the sunk spur wheel. A shaft of a certain length passes through this tube by one of its sides, which is round; and the part which fills the space of the tube, of the thickness of the hub, must be smaller for the purpose of leaving a certain space between the said shaft and the inside of the tube, to that they may not touch each other. That part of the shaft which is outside and near the opening of the hub and the wheel is square, and receives a large pinion of a certain diameter. Between the large pinion and the sunk spur wheel, there is a very small pinion which works with the two wheels. It is placed upon a long axletree, which is supported by the plummer block, where the shaft of the sunk spur wheel terminates, and the said block plummer supports the other extremity of the axle of the pinion. On that axle a fly wheel is placed. Another wheel of a very simple construction is placed on the shaft behind the sunk spur wheel. On the border of each of these wheels are placed two equal weights of a certain weight—the one opposite the other, and so fixed as to balance each other exactly.

The parts of the machine properly calculated and made according to the above direction, the action and re-action of the two wheels lend an equal power to both; and the fly wheel, acting as an executive of both the powers, propels the machine alone.

If, in the place of the wheel which is placed behind the sunk spur wheel, we substitute a pedal water wheel with weights proper to both, for the purpose of opposing a resistance to the column of water which the pedal embraces, it will require but a small power to turn it—and in the same way *mutatis mutandis*, it may be applied to all mechanical operations.

A negro man of very advanced age, it is said near 100 years, belonging to the estate of the late Wm. Mitchell, had been missing since the month of December last. On Friday, he was found suspended by a rope from the limb of a small tree in a little cluster near this city, where it is evident he had voluntarily put a period to his existence. It is a remarkable fact, stated by the coroner, that the skin was entirely whole, and the subject not in the least offensive to the olfactories.—The *os frontis* which inclined as he hung, a little towards the north, was completely bleached, so that at a little distance it appeared like a naked skull, but on near inspection, it proved to be the skin. An inquest was held over the body, and it has been interred.—*Mobile Register.*

THE EVENING POST.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM---IN ADVANCE.

All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.

Ebenezer Gleason and Benjamin Moses, indicted for Forgeries during the present session of the circuit court of the United States at this city, were on Tuesday sentenced, having been convicted, Gleason to *seventeen*, and Moses to *twelve* years imprisonment, after a very pertinent address from Judge WASHINGTON on the occasion.

TRADE OF THE SCHUYLKILL.

In the week ending the 2d inst. 39 boats laden with 1088 tons of coal and other produce, consisting of boards, wheat, whiskey, tallow, flax-seed, flour, lumber, &c. left Mount Carbon for this city, and in the same period nine boats returned, laden with various articles of merchandize.

The Schuylkill trade is increasing very rapidly, and the want of more boats, particularly in the Union Canal, seems at present the only limit to the transport of produce of every description, and merchandize of every kind.

There has passed through the locks at Fair Mount within 24 hours, 60 boats—the daily arrivals now are from Middletown, on the Susquehanna, Lebanon, on the summit level of the Union Canal, and the many other towns and villages on the Susquehanna route, from Mont Carbon, Hamburg, Reading, &c. on the Schuylkill route, forming a body of transportation, the immensity whereof cannot now be estimated, which will take place as soon as a sufficiency of boats can be built, and more especially as the Pennsylvania Canal progresses, which is nearly complete from Middletown to Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna.

A Solar Microscope is prepared for exhibition at Hartford, which is said to possess a magnifying power of 3,000,000, and may be raised to 1,000,000 if the room is sufficiently large and the light strong. By its assistance the white mealy particles on the surface of figs appear living objects of two and a half feet in length—the sting of the common honey bee appears fourteen feet in length, and hundreds of snakes of the enormous extent of from 6 to 8 feet, may be discovered in two drops of vinegar.

The Montpelier papers state, that a Mr. Lawrence, of Middlesex, Vermont, lately mounted his horse, and attempted to take up his loaded rifle, which stood by a pile of shingles. The lock caught against them, and discharged the contents into his left side, by the false ribs, which passed out on the same shoulder, near the neck. He was precipitated from his horse, but got up and walked about 30 feet, to his door, and fell and expired without a groan, leaving a wife in poor health, and three small children, to mourn his untimely death.

An optician has recently invented an instrument by which a person is able to see objects that are behind him, placed in an oblique direction, without turning his head. This result is obtained by applying to the organ of sight, and combining with each other, several small mirrors and other reflectors, set in a frame like a pair of spectacles.

The steamboat Constitution arrived from Albany this morning, with 400 passengers. Forty ladies could not be accommodated with births, nor even cabin room. Among so many, there were, of course, some pickpockets. We have heard of one gentleman whose watch was stolen.

Dr. Howe arrived in this boat from his northern excursion. The prospects of procuring full cargoes for the Greeks are exceedingly fair. We understand that the village of Rochester will distinguish itself for its liberality.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A suit was tried last week at New-Haven, before the Circuit of the United States, in which Grant and Townsend obtained a verdict against Harrington and Brundage, of $350, single damages, which the court by law are bound to threefold, making $1050 damages and costs, for the violations of a patent for a machine to make hat bodies. The Court also granted absolute and perpetual injunctions against the defendants in all cases, prohibiting, under pain of imprisonment, all further violations of the plaintiff's Patent.

HORRIBLE ATROCITY.

An atrocious crime was perpetrated in Lancaster county, Virginia, on the 8th ult. and occasioned the strongest excitement. A young lady, Miss B. George, about eighteen, handsome, of respectable parentage and unblemished character, was found, at noon day, on the public road, lifeless, with evidence on her person of the most horrible violence. She had, on the morning of that day, left the residence of her mother in order to visit a relation not far distant.

The Executive Council of Virginia, have offered a reward of three hundred dollars, for the discovery of the monster who murdered Miss George.

MAIL ROBBERY

On the 12th inst. a robbery was committed on the great Western Mail, between this place and West Union, Ohio. The robbery was not discovered until the 16th, when two individuals who have since been apprehended, were observed some distance from the road in such a situation as to create suspicion. A stump near where they were seen was afterwards discovered on fire, and on a close examination several parts of letters were found—among them, one addressed to the Hon. Richard A. Buckner, member of Congress from Kentucky. One of the men was, at the time, engaged in carrying the mail, the other is a mechanic of the village of Aberdeen, opposite this place. The sum of $335 was found upon the post rider, who was committed to the jail of Brown county, Ohio. The other individual gave bail.—*Maysville Eagle.*

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States (says the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 2d inst.) is now in session in this city. This body, we are informed, consists of delegates from seventeen Annual Conferences, sits once in four years, possesses the supreme legislative power of the Church and is exclusively composed of travelling preachers. Of these there are now here about one hundred and seventy.

SURGERY.

Dr. S. Pomeroy White of Hudson, New York, lately cut from the hip of a patient, a tumour as large as a child's head, which proceeded from an aneurismal sac of five inches depth—to remove which, the gluteal or internal iliac artery was taken up and tied—an operation never before attended with success in this country, and but seldom in Europe.

HARRISBURG, Pa. May 3.

One of the proudest displays of the resources of Pennsylvania, has appeared on the Susquehanna for the last ten days that ever was witnessed by our oldest inhabitants. During the whole of the day from five to fifty arks and rafts are seen approaching at one time, and as they pass a new succession appears. Our banks, as in the case at the villages generally on the river, are lined with them, and our shops and streets are full of hardy pioneers, some going and some returning, all cheerful, with a sufficiency of money to indulge their reasonable wishes.

They envy not the shipping trade of sea-ports. Their ideas of floating grandeur are confined to their ark whirling rapidly through the ripples, and moving more majestically over the smoother surface of the river. Their riches are their natural products, and the products of their own nerve and sinew.

Among the passengers in the steamboat Florida, burnt in the Alabama, was Major Pope, who had in his trunk $10,000 belonging to the United States which he was taking to deposit in the Mobile bank, and $400 of his own money, which the rapidity of the flames rendered it impossible to save. The aggregate loss is estimated at 60 to $100,000.

STAGE REVOLUTION.

A short time since the mail stage coming down from Utica, N. Y. got out of the road while ascending the hill a little beyond Herkimer, ran off the bank and made a complete somerset, coming regularly on the wheels again. Yet no special damage was sustained by any of the *nine passengers*, the horses, driver, or his flying vehicle!

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

On the 18th Feb. Esq. Isaac Cheney, while at work on the mountain farm (so called) hearing his dog up the Kearsarge, went up to kill the game as usual, but approached so near before he espied it, that it was inconvenient to retreat; his dog having discovered and attacked a large bear, and which by this time had become exceedingly enraged, and disposed to attack all that approached, with the greatest fury. Mr. C. hastily discharged his musket—the bear was wounded and became ten times more furious than before—attacked the Ensign, who defended himself in the best manner possible, until Mr. Phelps, a neighbor of his, came up—but finding it impossible to give him any assistance, returned back for an axe. When he came up a second time, he found Mr. C. in close contact with the bear, fist vs. paw—his left arm and leg being already severely wounded, both by the blows of the bear and by being dragged through the brush-wood. Mr. Phelps then with the axe so mangled the bear that he released his hold of the Ensign to attack Mr. P.—but faultered—and then was soon despatched, to the great joy of the combatants. The bear weighed 183 pounds.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

The Boston papers received by the steam-boat Chancellor Livingston, this morning, contain the particulars of a melancholy disaster which occurred in that city, on Wednesday morning.—Agreeably to notice given in the public prints, a large assemblage of persons had convened to witness the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Methodist Chapel about to be erected in North Bennet street. The floor had been laid and covered with rough boards, for the accommodation of the assembly, and on it, it is supposed, there were seven or eight hundred people collected. After the corner stone had been laid, and the religious services of the occasion performed, and when Mr. Maffitt had nearly finished his address, while the assembled crowd was listening in perfect silence, a brick pillar which supported one of the beams on which about a quarter part of the floor rested, gave way, and two or three hundred persons, who stood on that part of the floor, were instantaneously thrown into the cellar, a depth of about fifteen feet; of these the greatest number were ladies. At the first instant they were aware of their danger, they found themselves in a confused heap in the centre, thrown upon one another, many of them severely bruised and with broken limbs, and in danger of suffocation. A scene of more appalling confusion ensued. Screams and groans resounded through the air, uttered by those who were safe, as well as those who were mingled in the chaos below. The depth of the cellar, prevented any of them who had fallen, from extricating themselves without ladders. Every possible assistance was rendered, with as much expedition as possible, and the wounded and bruised were carried to the neighboring houses. The Courier says:—

From all the intelligence we have been able to gain, it is supposed that fifteen or sixteen were very badly injured—some, it is feared, mortally. A great number, forty or fifty, were slightly injured, being scratched by splinters of the broken boards and timbers, or bruised by being compressed in the falling mass, thus instantaneously huddled together and precipitated from such a height.

The same paper gives the following particulars of the names of the sufferers, as far as they had been ascertained:—Mrs. Russell, one leg broken; Mr. Johnson, one leg broken; Col. Hayden, (a soldier of the revolution, aged 70 years,) both legs broken; Mrs. Hall, badly injured; Mrs. Davis, very badly hurt; Mr. Goodwin, both legs broken; Mrs. Scott, one leg broken, and very dangerously hurt; Mrs. Phelps, severely injured; Mr. Rogers, severely injured; Miss Ann Howe, badly hurt; Miss Ann Palmer, badly injured; Mrs. Motley, one leg broken; Mrs. Grubb, severely injured; Mrs. Woodward, one leg broken: Mr. Fisher, one leg broken; Miss Agnes Jones, badly hurt; and a child living in Common street, one leg broken. It is calculated, by those who were present, that about sixty people were more or less bruised, from twenty to twenty-five of whom were very much hurt, and three or four dangerously. The birth of a child was hastened in the fright, occasioned by the catastrophe. Few escaped with the breaking or dislocating of one limb only, and it is to be feared that the lives of many are to be despaired of.—The deaths of one woman and child are already reported.

The cause of the disaster appears to have been the insufficiency of the brick pillar, which was relied upon to support the centre of one of the principal beams, on which the floor rested. This very small, the bricks had been recently laid, and the mortar appeared to have not the least tenacity.

New York, May 7.—Yesterday forenoon the work of heaving out the U. S. ship Hudson, of 64 guns, at our Navy Yard, was commenced and completed. Com. Chauncey and the rest of the Board of Examiners, were present, and between 3 and 400 men were employed, and performed the operation in a manly style, to the entire satisfaction of the Commodore and the other attending officers. It will be recollected that this splendid ship was built for the Greeks, and subsequently purchased by government. She is now undergoing repairs preparatory to her first cruize on the Coast of Brazil. It is supposed that the command of this ship will be offered to Commodore Patterson, who is expected home from the Mediterranean about the first of June, in the frigate Constitution.—*Gaz.*

The anniversary of the Sunday Schools was celebrated yesterday afternoon within the precincts of the Castle Garden—and the sun, which for a time had been hid behind the clouds, shone out upon the animating spectacle of some several thousand children, meeting together to acknowledge, in the face of man and Heaven, the benefits they derive from education—and to pour out their thanks for that munificence which has supplied to them what their own circumstances denied the means of that education. They were addressed by Dr. Milnor and some other clergymen, sang the Old Hundred, and then separated, to their homes, with grateful hearts, and happy faces.—*Amer.*

Montreal, April 30.—Messrs. Boulton and Small have been *acquitted* of the murder for which they took their trial at the late assizes at York. Those indicted for the Advocate press riot have been found guilty and fined. *La Minerve* of Monday says, on the authority of a private letter, that the libel suits against the Editor of the *Canadian Freeman*, (at whose instance the actions for murder and riot were instituted) have been abandoned, and discontinued. Thus, we suppose, the violence of party feeling which has of late disturbed that province, will be allowed to subside, and the government and people live on better terms with each other than has for some time been manifested.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND

Corporation and Test Acts Repeal Bill.—On the 1st of April, in the House of Commons on the motion of Lord John Russell, the Bill was read a third time, and after a few words from Mr. W. Smith in acknowledgement of his obligations, and the obligations of the dissenters generally, passed; Lord John Russell and other Honorable Members being directed to take it up to the House of Lords.

The Ballet-master of the Brunswick Theatre in London, died of *grief* at the destruction of that edifice.

The President or Speaker of the French Chamber of Deputies, is provided with a noble mansion, handsomely furnished, and his official salary is 100,000 francs ($20,000) per annum. But he always lives with splendid hospitality.

The amount of claims liquidated or acknowledged under the French *Emigrant Indemnity Law* was, in Feb. last, nearly 880 millions of francs.

The Marquis of Douro, eldest son of the Duke of Wellington, is said to have been sent to Vienna, on an important political errand.

A woman aged 63, lately walked, at Barnard Castle, in Scotland, for a wager, one hundred *miles* in twenty hours.

A new Protestant Church was opened at Versailles in March last, by Messrs. Marron and Boissard, presidents of the Reformed Church and Lutheran Church at Paris. The building appropriated to the purpose is the Church in l'Ancien Reposoir. It is remarkable that the congregation is formed of three *different* communions, namely, the French Reformed Church, French Lutherans, and English Presbyterians.

Commerce at Marseilles is completely at a stand.

We learn from the Hague, that the second Chamber of the States General had proposed an alteration in their Tariff on importations and exportations. A higher duty on tin, alum, wine, linen and woollens. The law was agreed to, 41 to 27.

Saxony and Prussia were in treaty to alter their import duties, for the protection of their manufactures.

Letters from Holland, of the latest date, state that all the foreign funds had improved, particularly Russian Securities.

In case of a war, it is said, the Austrian troops will form a cordon of observation along the shore of the Adriatic.

The king of Prussia, it is said, has written a letter to his son at St. Petersburgh, urging him to impress upon the Emperor of Russia, the necessity of moderating his demands on Turkey.

On the evening of the 22d Kean, who had been announced for Othello at Covent Garden, was seized with such a sudden and violent indisposition that he was wholly unable to perform. In this predicament Mr. C. Kemble went through the part to the satisfaction of a thin house.

The subscriptions for the survivors of the calamity of the Brunswick theatre amounts to £3000.

The Duke de Lavenguyon, Peer of France, has died, aged 83, from poison accidentally administered in lieu of medicine.

By the proposed alterations in the law of evidence, the affirmation of Quakers is to be admitted in criminal cases, and in prosecutions for forgery the party whose name is forged shall be a competent witness.

There is a report of a serious accident happening to General Clinton, at Lisbon, who it appears, in walking, received a kick from a mule, which has seriously injured his leg. It is said the old Queen, on hearing of the accident, sent orders to have the mule purchased for herself, highly delighted at the meritorious act of the beast.—*Evening paper.*

The Governor of the bank of England has announced that the dividend for the half year ending 5th of April, would be 4 per cent. interest and profits. The present issues of the bank notes amounts to about twenty millions and a half, with about 600,000*l.* for the branches.

The King.—The good health of our beloved Sovereign continues, we rejoice to say, unaltered; and his Majesty almost daily receives visits from his ministers, and the higher and most respected orders of the nobility, with whom he converses with a spirit and animation which have not been exceeded during the whole of his truly popular reign.

Coals.—The consumption of coal in London for 1827, is stated at 1,558,000 chaldrons—in 1810, it was only 980,000 chaldrons.

Poor Rates.—A paper has been published by order of the House of Commons, exhibiting the startling fact, that for the year 1827, a year of profound peace and of no peculiar pressures the sum levied and expended in England and Wales for the maintenance of *paupers* and of those who manage them, amounted to *seven millies eight hundred thousand pounds sterling!* (about thirty five million dollars;) more than the whole revenue of England fifty years ago, and equal to half of the entire national debt of the United States.

The Journal des Debats of the 24th in an article upon the affairs of Portugal, makes the significant remark. "Every where in Europe the parts of *diplomats* seem to be near their close. Those that are not already replaced by admirals, or generals of foot or horse, have fleets and regiments at their orders. This is a state of things from which other results than mere notes must spring. Despatches will be soon superceded by bulletins."

A report prevailed extensively in London, that Turkey had granted an armistice of three months to Greece, but it was not credited.

The Prince of Orange had left Brussels for St. Petersburg.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee are indefatigable in their work. They have required from the heads of the different public offices an account of the reductions they can make consistent with the despatch of the general business, and Mr. Herries has submitted to the Duke of Wellington a plan for the simplification of the public accounts, which will also be productive of economy. It is said that a board of accomptants, consisting of Mr. Brookabank, of the Treasury, a gentleman from Mr. Baring's house, and a third individual, are to sit in the Comptroller's office, to examine into the details of the Treasury offices and those of the other public departments, with a view to their simplification and reduction.

LONDON, Monday, March 31.

From Marseilles it is stated that the force which is to assemble at Toulon on the fourth of April, will consist of 4,800 infantry, 700 artillery men, 450 draft horses, 450 cavalry, 250 for the staff, one field battery, and one mountain battery. It is considered certain that in addition, 3,600 infantry will proceed by sea from Cadiz to join this expedition, the total force of which will consist of between 11 and 12,000 men. Of its destination nothing whatever is said; and we have therefore nothing to add to the observations which we have already offered upon the subject.

By an article from Madrid of the 17th, we find that considerable jealousy exists between the troops of the line and the Royal Guard. The former complain (and it appears not altogether without reason) that the guards are prodigally provided for, while they are frequently in want of absolute necessaries. "This misunderstanding occasioned a quarrel on the 16th, which threatened to destroy the peace of the Capital; for notwithstanding the prompt measures taken by the officers of the regiments to re-establish tranquility, there not less than 19 soldiers wounded on either side, some of whom are not expected to survive."

From the Courier of April 1.

The Corn Question was brought forward in both Houses last night—by the Duke of Wellington in the Lords, and by Mr. Charles Grant in

the Commons.—The latter gentleman moved several resolutions, the first of which was, that—

"Whenever the average price of wheat, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be 62s. and under 63s. the quarter, the duty shall be for every quarter, 24s. 8d."

The following we have been informed, is the proposed scale of duties:

When the average price of wheat shall reach

s.	s. d.	s.	s. d.
62 per qr. a duty of...	24 8	74 per qr. a duty of...	12 9
63	23 8	75	11 8
64	22 8	76	10 8
65	21 8	77	9 8
66	20 8	78	8 8
67	19 8	79	7 8
68	18 8	80	6 8
69	17 8	81	5 8
70	16 8	82	4 8
71	15 8	83	3 8
72	14 8	84	2 8
73	13 8	85	1 8

The long expected mail from Constantinople, which had been delayed by the badness of the weather, and the accumulation of the waters of the Danube, had reached Vienna. The Globe and Traveller of the evening of March 31st, announces the Gazette de France of Sunday, the 30th of March. It contains an extract from the Augsburg Gazette, announcing the arrival at Vienna, on the 29th of March, of the mail from Constantinople, of the 28th February, which had been long over-due. "By this mail," says the Augsburg Gazette, "we learn that the Porte has returned to a more moderate disposition. It has granted the Greeks an armistice of three months, and promised them an amnesty if they will make their submission."

This offer of amnesty to the Greeks, on condition of their submitting to the Porte, will of course amount to nothing. It was made previous to the treaty of the sixth of July, and the repetition of the offer now proves a fixed determination in the Porte not to acknowledge the intervention of the Allied Powers. There was a report in London on the 29th, that the Bosphorus had been re-opened to European commerce, and that the Turks had proposed an armistice for the purpose of having negociations resumed at Constantinople.

It is doubtless true, however, that preparations for war were prosecuted at Constantinople with as great vigor as ever; and the Globe and Traveller asserts that with the writers of a great majority of the letters brought by the last mail from Constantinople, no doubt of immediate hostilities between the Porte and Russia was entertained. The Globe adds—

"The Turkish forces are to be formed in two grand divisions, of which one is to assemble at Adrianople, the other in the environs of Constantinople. The proclamation of war had not been issued, but it was immediately expected to be read in the Mosques. The hordes of Asiatics arriving daily are reported to be very numerous; they are mostly composed of young men, without any discipline. Several of the merchants who obtained leave to remain in Turkey are departing, and they write in the most desponding tone; it is, however, proper to state, that one eminent merchant in the city has advices which say "the Divan have had several meetings lately, and Turkey has now adopted a more moderate policy; and every thing remains tranquil here."

The accounts from Smyrna are only to the 16th of February. They state that the French Admiral had ordered all the French merchants to depart. The Europeans had paid little attention to this advice, but they had been greatly alarmed by the Pacha, who acquainted the most eminent of the merchants of the late events, and that the proclamation (the Hatti Scherif) was expected to be read in the different mosques; and as he had pledged his word for the safety of the Europeans, he had now to advise their departure, as he might not longer be enabled to insure their safety—that orders might arrive from the Sultan, over which he might have no control. In consequence of this friendly warning, many of the European residents immediately left Smyrna.

The London Times says, that it is now well understood Russia some time since communicated to the British government her intention of resenting by arms the infractions of treaty notoriously committed by Turkey. To this communication, it is said, an answer after some delay has been returned, but the contents are not known. It is presumed, however, says the same paper, that the Russian army will cross the Pruth in April, and that the declaration or manifesto of Russia will be issued when the last orders are sent to the Commander in Chief.

Advices from Madrid of so late a date as the 21st of March, state, that the Spanish government is by no means disposed to countenance the counter-revolutionary measures of Don Miguel and his apostolic advisers. Orders have been issued to prevent the entrance of the Portugese refugees into their own country either *en masse* or individually.

In a late European Journal is the following account of the actual Turkish Sovereign:

The reigning Sultan, Mahmoud II. was born in 1785; descends in a direct line from Osman I. founder of the dynasty; and is of the eighteenth generation. He is the thirtieth sovereign of the race that now reigns over the Turks, and has for his sole heir Prince Abdul Hamid, who was born in 1813. Of these thirty Sultans, one died a prisoner in a foreign land, one fell on the field of battle, and nine were assassinated by their successors and rebels. The present Sultan is an extremely active man, who orders and directs every thing himself.

PARIS, March 24.

During the reading of the minutes, in the Session of the Chamber of Deputies on the 25th March, a great number of the deputies crowded round Gen. La Fayette, to congratulate him on the perfect re-establishment of his health. The Chamber was engaged in hearing and discussing the project of a law for the annual revision of the electoral lists and of Juries. Gen. La Fayette was sworn and took his seat.

Paris, March 29.—A Marseilles Journal states as follows:

"If we may believe the reports circulated here, the arrival of Asiatic troops at Constantinople has produced great anarchy. Notwithstanding all its efforts to maintain order the Government has not been able to prevent some Christians being killed in the streets.—The Turks themselves are not without fear when they leave their houses, and have sometimes fallen victims to the disorders which prevail—the inevitable consequences of the situation in which this capital has been placed.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Official despatches received at St. Petersburgh, on the 10th March, confirmed the satisfactory account of the termination of difficulties with Persia. The sons of Abbas Mirza delivered up the fortress of Ardebil, after the discharge of a few Congreve rockets, and the garrison retired with arms and baggage. The British Minister, Mr. M'Donald, had succeeded in persuading the Schah to accept all the terms of peace proposed by the Russian Plenipotentiaries.

From the Gazette de France, Saturday, March 29.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 23.

At the beginning of this month the news of the change in the English Ministry, which the Reis Effendi knew a day sooner than M. d'Ottomfels, had seemed to inspire the Porte with more moderate sentiments, especially as it is stated, on good authority, that the Hospodar of Wallachia, in a letter to his son, who is here as a hostage, informed him that the frontiers were covered with Russian troops; and this news made some impression on the Grand Vizier, and even on the Sultan. The Reis Effendi, alarmed at this state of things, had softened some measures, and the ratification of the commercial treaty with Spain is owing to this circumstance. It is certain that the news from Greece, and the account of the first operations of Count Capo d'Istria, have effaced this first impression, and the persecution of the Armenians continues with the same rigor.

The state of affairs does not improve, and it is said that the Sultan increases, by a daily dose of opium, the irritation under which he has laboured since the battle of Navarino.

The late meetings of the Divan were entirely occupied in discussing measures of defence, and the resolutions adopted chiefly concerns the Hellespont, which is to be defended by a triple line of ships. The ridiculous project of closing the passage by a chain has been abandoned.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The Perry Forrester of the first says—"Two men were committed to the jail of this county on Monday last, on a charge of robbing a canal contractor, on the Susquehanna route, of a large sum of money."

Mr. Irving's Life of Columbus is reviewed with much favor, in the London journals for March.

A Rail Road is to be constructed between Baltimore and Washington;—the two places are to be thus "brought within twelve miles of each other," and the journey to and fro, which now requires two days, will be performed in the course of one, allowing ample time for business.

The gentleman in Philadelphia who advertises for a single copy of every newspaper in the country, in order to complete a work which he is preparing, under the title of the Traveller, has received from Massachusetts 69, Boston has 35—New York 165, the city has 36—Pennsylvania 185, Philadelphia has 47.

The dead body of Nelson Patterson, has been found on an Island in the Ohio, near the mouth of the Tennessee river. Gambling, trick and forgery, brought him to the desperate act of taking his own life.

The Philadelphia Library Company expended $1605 91, in the last year, in the purchase of books, and in binding.

Very serious failures appear to have taken place in Portsmouth, (N. H.) and at Little Falls, a manufacturing village in that vicinity.

A Company of gentlemen from Baltimore, are now engaged in laying iron pipes in Boston, for the purpose of supplying the citizens with gas lights.

The store of Messrs. Taws & Estlin, No. 338 north Third street, was entered on Sunday night, by some villain or villains, and not being able to make their way into the counting house, they were satisfied with the contents of the draw, in which was only about ten dollars in small change.

The passage from New York to Boston is now made in 22 hours.

We understand (says the Boston Palladium,) a Woollen Factory was sold last week, at a sacrifice of nearly all the original cost [$100,000] —yet the proprietors were, in common with others, taunted about the fortunes they were making.

The size of the mail during the sitting of Congress is said to have increased to nearly double what it was last year.

We regret to learn by the last weekly Register, that H. Niles, the Editor of that paper, by an accidental fall, had his right arm broken near the shoulder, and was otherwise bruised and injured.

Don Joaquim Campino, Chilian Minister, and suite from Baltimore, arrived yesterday morning at Renshaw's U. S. Hotel.

High Constable Garrigues, returned to this city on Tuesday, after an absence of nearly three months, on his second journey to Mississippi and Louisiana, in pursuit of the coloured children carried off from Philadelphia in the summer of 1825.

The Saturday Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We this week publish a very interesting sketch of Mr. Raikes, the founder of Sunday Schools, by our esteemed correspondent J. B. S. of New York.

In our next, we may, perhaps, furnish a few extracts from the verses *On Modesty*, by Mr. J— A—, Jr.—with some remarks on that gentleman's genius.

Beauties of Clara, from our friend the Milford Bard, shall receive an early attention.

Carolus is not without humour, but his essay contains too many improbabilities.

Lines to Miss C. C. of Boston, will be returned to the Author if called for.

LOTTERIES.

An article which appeared in the last number of the S. E. Post on the subject of *Lotteries*, appears to have given offence to some of our friends engaged in the business, who have assured us, that many parts of it are *erroneous, and the conclusions without foundation in truth*. We are not acquainted with the calculations on which the present system of drawing is founded, but presume it is as fair and as exact as any that could be adopted. Its principal objection in our eyes, is the seductive aspect that it presents to the more ignorant and unthinking members of society, who are tempted to risk their hard earned pittance, which ought to be applied to the support of their families, in the purchase of tickets in the "wheel of fortune," without stopping to reflect how vastly the odds are against their success. And, we think, there is reason to believe, that a large portion of the business of our insolvent courts is produced by this reckless thirst for "fortune's favours." But though we are not friendly to lotteries, we shall not on that account knowingly do injustice to persons concerned in their management, when sanctioned by law. It is quite probable that the time is not distant, when the lottery system in this state will cease, by the operation of the laws which gave it existence.

BOLIVAR.

The character of no person whose acts are directly connected with the history of the present century, has been more difficult of appreciation than that of Bolivar. Other men, occupying an important station in public life, have had their admirers and their enemies; but on the whole—certain axioms of policy being admitted—they united public opinion on particular points. Napoleon, for instance, at one time divided the opinions of Americans; and while one class lauded every movement of the Conqueror of Europe, the other division saw in him nothing but a ferocious freebooter, elevating himself upon the misfortunes of a distracted nation, and feeding private vanity by the destruction of the fairest part of the civilized world. It is not difficult now to perceive, that these opposing estimates of that great general's character were influenced by the policy of our own nation, and the effects which foreign movements might be supposed to exercise thereon. The threats and allurements of England on one side; the similar means of procuring our alliance on the other; fairly divided public opinion, and left our citizens at one time almost less Americans than apologists or impugners of foreign policy; at least a strong infatuation seized upon the people to refer all our means of greatness, and almost our political existence, to the decision of courts beyond the Atlantic. When, at length, these mists of party feelings, or mercantile views of interests, were dissipated, our citizens obtained a just view of, and learned to appreciate correctly the character of, Bonaparte.

It does not appear that any question of domestic or foreign policy has influenced in the opinion which any of our citizens may have formed of Bolivar, or that it has prevented in others the formation of an opinion. From one extremity of the Union to the other, there has been a decided and publicly expressed desire for the success of our southern neighbours in their attempts at independence; and as Bolivar has been among the most zealous and successful of those champions, it is not strange that he should have occupied a large space in the general eye, and that his name should be connected with our best wishes for South American liberty. Hence we have joined the shout of "Long live the Liberator," and have, spite of almost religious repugnance, yielded to him the name of the Washington of the South; and as circumstances varied, or as reports arrived through different mediums, our countrymen have caught a tinge from the southern opposition, and denounced Bolivar as an Arnold to betray his country to an enemy, or a Bonaparte to sieze upon the reins of empire for himself—unhappily, this last opinion is but too prevalent at the present time; and it is to be feared that circumstances are not likely to occur to change the sentiments of those who judge from the face of things.

We have already said that the difference of opinions that exists in this country relative to Bolivar is not founded nor strengthened by any ulterior circumstances of national politics, but rather to the exceeding difficulty of obtaining just information relative to events in South America, and especially of understanding the circumstances that influence in producing those events. Bolivar is lauded one day for a victory, or a sacrifice of personal views; and the next day he is condemned for an apparent stretch of power—and this, without regard to the character of his fellow citizens, or the circumstances of the government.

It was an unlucky comparison that the Colombians instituted between Bolivar and Washington; because little or no similarity existed between the situation of those two men—we, of course, grant a resemblance in the facts of the fighting for the independence of their country, and against the oppression of a parent power. But in war, it is not the *cause* that makes the hero, or that furnishes means for judging of his character. Washington was surrounded by men, devoted, like himself, to the attainment of a single object, in which no motive of selfishness mingled, beyond a desire of connecting their names with its attainment. They were well informed upon the objects of their undertaking; inured to endurance; fixed in their determination, without that blind enthusiasm which stumbles upon events. They were soldiers only to attain those objects which should give them quiet as citizens. Their minds were, by a happy combination of circumstances, far in advance of the age; and hence the costly tuition of bitter experience was frequently spared; and when the first object at which they aimed was realized, they responded to the attractions of home; forgot their *deserts* of laurels in the quiet cultivation of the field, and the rich ingathering of the harvest.

Among these men stood Washington, *primus inter pares*. He must have been great, to be called as *first* among *such* men; he could not fail of being great, by standing *first* so long. Bolivar enjoyed no such privileges, either in education, that should prepare him for the Fabian caution of Washington, or in association, that should mature greatness, starting from such a source. The materials with which he was to found a republic were discordant and repulsive; himself uninitiated in the secret of self-government; and the people asking for independence, not from a knowledge of the blessings of liberty, but from the insupportable weight of foreign oppression. While their exertions were directed to the single and well understood object of breaking the yoke of Spain, there was a coincidence of opinion, and a harmony of action, that could scarcely fail of producing success; but when once the weakness of Spain, and the strength of their own exertions, removed the pressure that had united them, they showed that it was easier to overthrow a bad government than to establish a good one. In all these exertions, and amid such circumstances, it would be difficult to prove that Bolivar could have done more, or that any other man of the present times could have effected so much. Invested with supreme military command, he gave up, with Roman promptness, the authority which necessity imposed upon him, and warned his countrymen against too implicit confidence in men who had been reared amid "the pomp and circumstance" of war—scenes so congenial to the growth of lust for undue power.

The commotions that agitated the northern extension of South America, were, like all similar movements, destined to extend; and when similar scenes of difficulty and danger presented themselves to the more southern states, it was not strange that application should be made to him, who had, with such ability, guided in the north. If similar benefits attended his labours, it was natural that similar honours should attend as rewards. The convulsions that have shaken Colombia and Peru are not attributable to Bolivar, but rather to the discordant materials of which the nations are composed; and when the circumstances in which Bolivar has acted shall be distinctly understood, it will be found, that he has been guided by the best lights within his reach; and that if his career has not been marked with all that deference to public right that distinguishes the history of *our own heroes*, still he has been much in advance of his fellow labourers, and more unwilling to retain power than the people were to confer it. We cannot, however, consent to the title of the Washington of South America, for Bolivar. There is little or no similarity in the character or situation of those individuals. To Bolivar, however, is due the credit of *liberating* his country, and of being superior, in all ideas of liberty, to the thousands with whom he associated, or over whom he presided.

THE PHILADELPHIA.

Upwards of three hundred ladies and gentlemen on Wednesday afternoon made an excursion of pleasure in this new and splendidly furnished steam-boat, which is to be attached to the Citizens' Line from this city to New York. The Philadelphia ran from opposite High-street wharf, against wind, and, part of the way, the tide, to the lower pier at Chester, a distance of twenty miles, in one hour and thirty-five minutes. She made her return trip, much to the gratification of the party, from Chester lower pier to High-street in one hour and twenty minutes!!

The Philadelphia is truly a superb boat, and the finish, furniture and decorations of her cabin, particularly the paintings by Sully, Doughty and Birch, will not, we think, reflect any discredit on the reputation of those artists, or of the city whose name she bears. Her engine was built by Messrs. Rush & Muhlenberg, and is of great strength and power. It is on the low pressure principle and of the most approved form, and is altogether very faithfully and securely constructed. We understand the Philadelphia will remain at Arch-street wharf for a few days for the gratification of visitors, particularly the ladies.

The Common Council of New York have resolved to allow the sum of one hundred dollars to a distressed family, who had a child inoculated, by mistake, for the small pox, by the city physician.

SWINDLING.

Two men, calling themselves "Burritt & Haines, Tailors, from Philadelphia, have been advertised in the Sunbury and Clearfieldtown (Pa.) papers as robbers and swindlers; having defrauded their customers in Philipsburg and Sunbury to a considerable amount. Burritt is apparently about 40 years of age, stout built, full face, blue eyes, small mouth, and rather prepossessing in his appearance; is fond of quoting Shakspeare, and chews tobacco. Haines is rather under middle size, fair complexion, blue eyes, irregular teeth, large nose, and rather boyish in his appearance." We think it our duty to aid in protecting the community from their depredations by assisting to circulate the notice.

LONGEVITY.

When a general census of the Roman Empire was made, by Vespasian, in the year 79, Lord Bacon assures us, there were then living between the river Po and the Appenines, fifty-four persons of 100 years of age; fifty-seven of 110: two of 125; four of 130; four of 136; three of 140. In Rimini, there was one man 150 years of age. Peter Tortin, in Temeswar, Hungary, died in 1724, at the advanced age of one hundred and and eighty five! Gilmour McCrain died the same year, in the Isle of Jura, aged one hundred eighty! Louis Truxo, a negress, died in Turcomen, South America, in 1780, aged one hundred and seventy five. Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, Eng. died in 1670, aged one hundred and sixty nine—a particular account of this man may be found in the 221st No. Phil. Transactions. The Countess of Desmond died in Ireland, 1764, aged one hundred and forty years. There is no doubt that long life is partly an inheritance—very aged people, most generally, had long lived parents.

LADIES' BONNETS.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce humbly requests the ladies to adopt a church-going bonnet, whose modest size shall enable men of ordinary height, who may happen to sit behind them, to see as well as hear the preacher. He says—"I stand in my shoes within a line of six feet high, and yet I do assure you that in church, where every seat is elevated above the preceding one, I am greatly annoyed by the towering and out spreading masses of sable velvet and satin in the pew before me—Many a time have I stretched my neck or depressed my head to accommodate it to the loopholes which presented themselves between some of the wind-mill wings or main-top gallant-sails of an opaque bonnet; but when just as I had attained a clear, though minute view of the clergyman, an unaccountable *bob of the head* would throw the rigging out of trim, and me entirely out of sight of the object. There is another disadvantage in the new mode of ladies' hats—only about two of them can descend an aisle together, three or four can but occupy a seat which formerly held six with ease, unless pains are taken to lap the brims of their bonnets up to their neighbour's ear, and in this case one of those bobs of the head which I have described, makes a great commotion of feathers and a vast derangement of satin."

PRICES OF STOCKS.

U. States' Stock.				
Six p. cent loan,	1813	100 1-2	101	
	1814	101	101 1-2	
	1815	103 1-2	104	
Five p. ct. loan,	1820	104	105	
Do. do. do.	1821	105	106	
Four and a half p. ct.		100	101	
Three per cent		83	83	
City 6 per cents, ...		113	118	
City 5 per cents, ...		108	109	
State 5 per cent.		105	105 1-4	
Bank Stock.				
Bank United States,		119 1-4	119 1-2	
Pennsylvania, ...		118	118 1-2	
North America, ...		112	113	
Philadelphia, ...		101 1-2	103	
Farmers & Mechan		117	118	
Commercial, ...		108	110	
Mechanics'		45 1-2	46	for 35 paid
Schuylkill, ...		29	30	for 25 paid
Northern Liberties,		37	39	for 20 paid
Camden, ...		75	80	
Germantown, ...		110	114	
Southward, ...		124	127	
Kensington, ...		34	35	for 25 paid
Insurance Stock.				
Pennsylvania, ...		103 1-2	105	
North America		92	94	
Union, ...		57	59	for 50 paid
Philadelphia, ...		140	145	
Phœnix, ...		83	84	for 80 paid
Delaware, ...		36 1-2	38	for 40 paid
Marine, ...		87	89	for 50 paid
United States, ...		27	28	per share.
Atlantic, ...		50	52	for 50 paid
American Fire, ...		146	150	for 100 pd.
Pennsylvania Fire,....		60	62	for 50 paid
Life Insurance, ...		20 3-4	21 1-4	for 20 paid
Masonic Loan, ...		106	107	
Schuyl. Bridge Shares,		136	140	
Delaware, do.		30	35	for 30 paid
Lancas. Turnp. Shares,		52	56	per cent.
Germantown do.		30	32	
Chelt. & Willow G. do.		65	70	
Chesnut Hill and Spring House Tavern do.		85		
Lehigh Coal and Nav.		100	100 1-2	
Frankford Turnpike,		50	52	per cent.
Schuylkill Nav. Co.		105	106	
Do. do. pref.		118	120	
Union Canal Company,		225	230	for $100 pd.
Do. do. 6 per ct. Loan,		111	112	
Ches & Delaware Canal		125	130	for 100 pd.
Do. do. do. Sixes,		99	100	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 60 days,	110 1-2	111
France,	5 1-0	5 1-3

Review of the New York Market.—May 7.

COTTON.—The sales, from the 3d to 6th inclusive, amount to upwards of 1400 bales—comprising about 700 Uplands at 9 1-2 to 10 1-2 cents; 300 Tennessee and N. Orleans at 9 1-2 a 11 3-4, and 300 Alabama at 10 a 12 cents.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Holders of Flour are firm, and sales have been made, since our last, at a little improvement. We have to notice 600 barrels Troy at about $4 62 1-2; New York City at $4 62 1-2, cash and 60 days; Western Canal at 4 62 1-2 a $5, the latter price only for favorite brands; 400 barrels Richmond Country at 4 62 1-2, and 200 barrels at 4 75 cash. The stock of Southern Flour is much reduced. Corn meal, in hhds has declined. Export, for the month ending 30th ult. Wheat Flour, 14,004 barrels.

GRAIN.—Sales have been made of about 10,000 bushels Genesee Wheat at 93 a 95 cents, and a small parcel of superior White at 97 cents; Northern yellow Corn and Rye both at 49 cents; Northern Oats at 34 cts. and 25 barrels first quality White Beans at $1 37 1-2 per bushel. Exports, for the month ending 30th. Corn 10,536 bushels.

PROVISIONS.—Country Inspected Prime Beef has been principally taken out of the market at $6, and a sale of 30 barrels City inspection Mess has been made at 9 50. Export, to foreign ports, from 1st to 30th April, Beef 1812 barrels; Pork 2035 bbls.; Lard 2126 kegs.

TOBACCO.—By auction on the 6th, 22 hhds. inf. Kentucky were sold at 2 1-4 a 3 7-8, averaging 3 21-100 cents per lb. 2 a 4 mos. At private sale, 20 a 30 hhds. Kentucky were disposed of, to the trade, within one range—7 hhds. good N. Carolina at 4 cents per lb.

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

Thursday, May 1.—*Town and Country.*

Friday, May 2.—*Iron Chest—Hundred Pound Note.*

Saturday, May 3.—*New way to Pay Old Debts—Irishman in London.*

Monday, May 5.—*Richard the Third—Raising the Wind.*

Tuesday, May 6.—*Hamlet—Turnpike Gate.*

Wednesday, May 7.—*Paul Pry—White Lies.*

Thursday, May 8.—*Richard the Third—Rendezvous.*

This theatre opened on Thursday last for a short season, under the management of Mr. Cowell, with Morton's comedy of Town and Country, in which Mr. Booth made his first appearance in this city, since last fall, in the character of *Reuben Glenroy*. We have so frequently had occasion to speak of Mr. Booth's excellence in acting, that we need at this time only remark, that, during his late engagement, he performed with the same vigour and judgment that he has always exhibited.

Mr. Cowell's regular stock company, though not great in numbers, is very respectable in point of talent. In genteel comedy he has Mr. Smith, a young gentleman of extraordinary promise, Mr. Grierson and Mr. Pearson, Mrs. Cowell, Mrs. Greene, and Miss Stanard, and in low comedy, himself, Mr. Greene, and Mr. Hallam, are admirable. All the pieces he has produced since the opening of the present season, have been well sustained, and we hope (to use the technical phrase) he will have a good run.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Friday, May 2.—*Venice Preserved.*

Saturday, May 3.—*Julius Cæsar—Highland Reel.*

Monday, May 5.—*Othello—Who's Who?*

Tuesday, May 6.—*Richard the Third—Where shall I Dine?*

Wednesday. The —*Artaxerxes—The Vampire.*

Thursday, May 8.—*Evadne—Deaf as a Post.*

Messrs. Cooper & Forrest played together on Friday, in Otway's Tragedy of *Venice Preserved*, the former gentleman as *Pierre*, and the latter as *Jaffier*. They were both excellent.

Mr. Cooper's benefit on Saturday was not so profitable as we had anticipated. His Brutus was a very fair personation of the Roman Patriot, and elicited much deserved applause. We have never seen Mr. Forrest with more pleasure than in the part of *Mark Antony*. His manner of delivering the speech to the people in the third act was most happy, and showed that he had studied the part carefully and successfully. Mr. Wood's *Cassius* displayed his usual ability.

A fashionable audience attended the performances for Mr. Forrest's benefit on Monday. His *Othello* was spirited and generally correct. Mr. Cooper's *Iago* would have been better if he had taken fewer liberties with the author.

Mr. Planton, of this city, played Richard the Third on Tuesday. He did not succeed so well as his friends had expected.

Mrs. Austin, Mr. Horn, and Mr. Pearman, appeared together on Wednesday, in Dr. Arne's Opera of *Artaxerxes*, and we never enjoyed a richer musical treat than was presented on this occasion. Both the gentlemen were in excellent voice, and Mrs. Austin astonished and delighted all who heard her. The Orchestra was in perfect keeping with the vocal performances, and Mr. Norton's trumpet was heard to great advantage. The *Quartetto* "Mild as the Moonbeams," by Mrs. Austin, Miss E. Jefferson, Mrs. Darley and Mr. Pearman; and the Bravura of "The Soldier Tir'd," by Mrs. Austin, were rapturously encored by the audience, and very obligingly repeated by the performers. The Choruses were superior to any we have ever heard at this Theatre.

MARRIED.

On the 24th ult. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. JOHN CORMANY, to MISS JANE JOHNSON, all of this city.

On the 1st inst. by Lewis D. Belair, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM ALRICH, to Miss MARY DOLS, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 1st inst. by Lewis D. Belair, Esq. Mr. JOSEPH W. SUSSUS, to Mrs. MARGARET WOLBERT, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. JOSEPH WOLF, to Miss MARY MARPLE, all of White Marsh, Montgomery county, Pa.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. ELIJAH R. HASDIN, to Miss JANE EDWARDS, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. ALEXANDER BURKE, to Miss MARY ROBINSON, all of Lower Dublin Township, Philadelphia county.

On Third Day, the 9th instant, at Friends' North Meeting House, WILLIAM MAULE, to MARY, daughter of Edward Randolph, all of this city.

On the 2d inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM PALMER, to Miss ELIZABETH JOHNSON, both of Kensington.

On the 1st inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. JOHN LONG, to Miss MARGARET MITCHELL, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday Evening, the 10th of April, by the Rev. Mr. Ashton, Mr. JOB R. SUTTERLEY, to Miss HANNAH THOMPSON, all of this city.

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. Mr. George G. Potts, Mr. JOSEPH B. Fish, formerly of New Jersey, to Miss ANN NICHOLSON, of this city.

On Tuesday evening, 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Dashiel, Mr. JOHN KER, to Miss MARY ANN REGNAUD, daughter of the late Mr. Augustine Regnaud, all of this city.

On the 24th ult. by George Matlet, Esq. Mr. EDWARD BRIEN, to the amiable and accomplished Miss JANE TURNER, both of the Lancaster county Poor House.

On Thursday evening, the 1st inst. by the Rev. W. E. Ashton, Mr. FRANCIS GURRAN, late of France, to Miss MARY ALEXANDER, of Southwark.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, Mr. JOHN W. PETERSON, formerly of Wilmington, Del. to Miss SARAH BOWLES, of this city.

On Wednesday evening, 30th ult. by the Rev. W. Meade, Mr. JOHN R. McMULLIN, Jr. to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Capt. T. Dawes, all of Southwark.

On Thursday, 1st inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. GEORGE THOMAS, Jr. of Philadelphia county, to Miss MARY HARTLEY, of the city of Philadelphia.

On Thursday, 1st inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. BENJAMIN THOMAS, to Miss REBECCA DAVIS, both of Delaware county.

DIED.

On the 8th inst. Mr. PHILIP D. MAYLON, aged 32 years.

On the 7th inst. ISABEL, consort of Charles Watson.

On the evening of 8th inst. in her 18th year, after a lingering illness which she bore with christian fortitude, SARAH ANN HORNE, daughter of William Horne.

Yesterday, 7th inst. JAMES HENRY, infant son of William Delevan, aged sixteen months.

On the 8th inst. LYDIA BIDDLE, daughter of Thomas Dunlap, Esq. aged 20 months.

On the 25th ult. in Mahoning township, Indiana county, Pa. the Hon. JOSHUA LEWIS, one of the Associate Judges of that district.

On Thursday afternoon, in the 65th year of his age, Capt. CALEB CARL, Harbour Master of the port of Philadelphia.

At Roxborough, on Tuesday, 29th ult. in the 30th year of his age, the Rev. THOMAS FLEFSON.

On Monday evening, after a long illness, Mrs. ANN FRANCES, in the 33d year of her age.

Departed this life, on the morning of the 8th inst. MARY LISLE.

On Wednesday, 30th ult. RUTH, wife of Mr. James W. Scott, of this city, in the 20th year of her age.

On the 7th inst. JOHN WARDER, aged 77 years.

On the 1st inst. WILLIAM, son of Joseph Bayne, aged 4 years, 7 months, and 17 days.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. JOHN STEVENS, in the 48th year of his age.

On Saturday evening last, of a protracted and severe illness, MARY, wife of Thomas M'Dowell, in the 57th year of her age.

On the morning of the 4th inst. SARAH Z. daughter of Dr. E. A. Atlee, in the 16th year of her age.

On Thursday evening last, SAMUEL Y. ROSS, student of Medicine, in the 20th year of his age.

On Friday afternoon, 2d inst. Mr. WILLIAM B. McINTIRE, in the 25th year of his age.

At Havana, on the 3d of April, 1828, on board the brig Eugene, Captain Frazier, of Philadelphia, of the prevailing fever, EDMUND V. son of Sailing Master Daniel Stellwagen, of the United States Navy, aged 15 years and 3 days.

In Washington city, at a quarter before six o'clock, on the evening of the 2d inst. the Honorable THOMAS TUDOR TUCKER, Treasurer of the United States, in the 64th year of his age. He had been confined to his bed by the malady which terminated his life, for thirteen weeks, and died in the entire possession of his mental faculties, and in the most resigned and pious frame of mind.

Of this venerable and most estimable man, it is not our purpose now to portray the character, further than to say, that he was a patriot of the purest character, tested in the ordeal of the Revolution; and approved in the political trials which followed it. He was a Representative from the state of South Carolina, in the first Congress of the United States, and for some time afterwards, deservedly enjoying the respect of those with whom he was associated in the important duty of putting this Government into operation. He had, for many years previous to his decease, filled the duties of the office which he held at the time of his death; and, in his public as well as private life, was the model of a gentleman, and an example to all around him.

Philadelphia Theatre,
WALNUT STREET.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 12,
Will be produced with MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, MACHINERY, DRESSES and DECORATIONS, the celebrated TALE OF ENCHANTMENT, called the

SLEEPING BEAUTY,
OR KNIGHTS OF OLD.

The whole of the Scenery designed and painted by the celebrated Mr. Walker, from the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, aided by Mr. Wilkins and numerous assistants.

Previous to which, the Farce of the

MILLER'S MAID.

Plain White Crape Shawls.

A LOT of superior plain white crape shawls; also a few cases mammoth muslins, extra quality and deep colour

Just received and for sale, by
May 10—3t* STOKES & BUZBY.

MINERAL WATER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has established a fountain of this delightful beverage (equal, if not superior, to that procured in their city) at his store, No. 81 William street, between Liberty and Maiden lane, New York; where he hopes, by his individual attention, to render it worthy the notice of Philadelphians, and to do away the imputation so frequently cast against our mineral waters when on a visit to this city.

New York, May 10—6t

LEBANON GARDEN.

JOHN PASCAL, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will commence serving TURTLE SOUP on Sunday next, any time after 11 o'clock, A. M. and continue to do so during the Season. Families supplied. may 1—tf

BOOTS AT $2 50 ONLY.

THE Subscriber has just received a small invoice of Gentlemen's very superior Copper nailed Boots, which he will retail at Two Dollars and fifty Cents.

ALSO, Youth's Boots at $1 50, with a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy and common shoes, of his own manufacture, which he will sell at moderate prices.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
may 9—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

GROUND PLASTER PARIS,

BY the Barrel, or Bushel, kept constantly for sale, at the steam Mill, on Christian street wharf, Southwark, by
may 9—3t CHARLES WHARTON, Jun'r.

DRAWING

OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 4, for 1828.

The subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. Four, for 1828, do hereby certify, that the following are the Numbers which were this day drawn from the fifty-four placed in the wheel, viz.:—

3 15 4 10 41 26 48 47

And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above, that is to say, No. 3 was the first that was drawn; No. 15, was the second; No. 4 was the third; No. 10, was the fourth; No. 41, was the fifth; and No. 26, was the sixth; No. 48, was the seventh, No. 47 was the eighth and last.

Witness our hands, at the City of Philadelphia, this 7th day of May, 1828.

ANDREW PETTIT,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE,
JACOB SPERRY.

Attest—JOHN TOLBERT, Secretary.

MANAGERS' OFFICE,
121 Chesnut Street.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF Pennsylvania, Class No. 4, for 1828—To be drawn on Saturday, 31st May, 1828, 54 number lottery—8 drawn tickets.

SCHEME

1 Prize of	$10,000		$10,000
1 do	2,500		2,500
1 do	2,000		2,000
1 do	1,000		1,000
1 do	1,000		1,000
2 do	1,000	is	2,000
4 do	500	is	2,000
5 do	300	is	1,500
10 do	200	is	2,000
10 do	150	is	1,500
20 do	100	is	2,000
46 do	40	is	1,840
46 do	30	is	1,380
46 do	25	is	1,150
1150 do	8	is	9,200
8280 do	4	is	33,120
9624 Prizes,

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

ENIGMAS.

Names of Performers of the Philadelphia Theatre.

1. Three-fourths of to admonish and one-half of a sly animal.
2. Two-fifths of man's companion and two-thirds of strange.
3. Two-thirds of a place of worship and three-sevenths of a house.
4. A point of the compass and a deep pit.
5. Four-fifths of a godlike attribute and two-thirds of an epoch.
6. Two-thirds of damp, three-sevenths of a surprising action, and a consonant.
7. One-half of to scoff, a consonant, one-half of the school-boy's dread, and a male child.
8. An interjection and a consonant.
9. Two-fifths of what all modern wish to be and to acknowledge.
10. Four-sevenths of a childish appellation and two-thirds of a useful organ.
11. Three-fifths of a noble animal and a heavy weight.
12. A cottage, the lower part of the face, and two consonants.
13. One-half of an indispensible member, one-half of to balk, and a measure.
14. A martial instrument and two-thirds of a day of the week.
15. A useful grain, and one half of a musical instrument.
16. A consonant and what all men do.
17. One-half of a loathsome medicine and two-thirds of a valuable grain
18. One third of a reply, one-half of a Turkish priest, and one-half of a small poem.
19. Two-fifths of a caper, two-thirds of an industrious insect, and three-sevenths of a reservoir.
20. Three-fourths of a bird of prey and a brier.

SALADIN.

Sheridan.—The late R. Brinsley Sheridan, Esq. threatened to cut his son Thomas off with *a shilling*. He immediately replied, "Ah, father, but where will you borrow *that shilling?*" This humour, so like his own, procured the desired pardon.

Why ought *a young gout sleeping*, to be taken before a long stage?—Because it is *laid napping!*

JUVENILE.

A word I'll be glad you will find,
Seven letters it contains;
From which, if two are taken away,
Exactly eight remains. FASHION.

The following anecdote, says the Albany Argus, related to us by a friend, is of recent occurrence, and too characteristic to be lost.

Mr. M. of this state, was proceeding to Old Haddam, on the banks of the Connecticut, with a drove of horses. He was near the end of his journey, the roads forked, he was at a loss which was the right road to pursue, and his drove of horses were pushing on, some on one fork and some on the other. In this dilemma, and with no time to lose, he espied a young man chopping wood, at the door of a house which stood at the very angle of the roads. Spurring his horse therefore, Mr. M. who was naturally impatient and fiery in his temper, rode up to the Yankee with breathless haste, and the following dialogue ensued:

M. "Which of these is the right road to Old Haddam?"

Y. "Why? are you acquainted in Old Haddam?"

M. "D——n! don't you see that my horses are all going astray? Why in h—ll don't you answer my question, and tell me the road to Old Haddam?"

Y. "Why Mister, how you do swear! I never heard any body swear so, in all my born days."

M. "You infernal rascal! If you don't tell me, this instant, which is the road to Old Haddam, I'll get off my horse and cow-skin you as you deserve."

Y. Folding his arms across his breast and looking up in the face of M., with a smile of the most provoking tranquillity.—"There now; the man's absolutely in a passion! I guess you wouldn't find it quite so easy to lick me tho'. But I did'nt mean any harm in asking if you was acquainted in Old Haddam; for Uncle Isaac lives there, and I thought may be you might know him."

So Mr. M. was obliged to collect his scattered drove, and *guess* the "road to Old Haddam" the best way he could.

From the "Clubs of London."

O'CONNER, THE PIPER.

At a large party in Munster, the celebrated O'Conner was asked and gave permission that his piper should be present to entertain the company. This man was considered the most capital performer on the bag-pipes, of his time, in all Ireland. On the present occasion, he played several airs so delightfully, and with such expression, that all were in raptures.

In the course of the evening, one of the guests desirous of making a display of his loyalty, called for "God save the King!" to which the minstrel objected, saying, "he did not play that tune." The gentleman persevered in his request; but the more importunate he was in urging it, the more obstinate the piper in declining to play.

At length having tried the poor man upon every key, he demanded "if the air was not grand, sublime," &c. &c. to which the minstrel readily assented.

"Why not play it, then?" continued the gentleman.

"I don't approve the words," was the reply.

The gentleman endeavored to obviate this objection, by observing that the company did not want the words; they wished merely to hear the air.

"Impossible to separate them," replied the minstrel, "I make my pipes *speak*."

VOLTAIRE AND LA MOTTE.

One day Voltaire, when a young man of about twenty-four, read to La Motte, who had a prodigious memory, a tragedy which he had written. La Motte listened with the greatest possible attention to the end. 'Your tragedy is excellent,' said he, 'and I dare answer beforehand for its success. Only one thing vexes me; you have allowed yourself to borrow, as I can prove to you, from the second scene of the fourth act.' Voltaire defended himself as well as he could against the charge. 'I say nothing,' answered La Motte, 'which I cannot support, and to prove it I shall recite this same scene, which pleased me so much when I first read it that I got it by heart, and not a word of it has escaped me.' Accordingly he repeated the whole without hesitation, and with as much animation as if he had composed it himself. All present at the reading of the piece, looked at each other and did not know what to think. The author was utterly confounded. After enjoying his embarrassment for a short time,—'Make yourself easy, sir,' said La Motte, 'the scene is entirely your own, as much your own as all the rest; but it struck me as so beautiful and touching, that I could not resist the pleasure of committing it to memory.'

VALE CRUCIS,

A WELSH SONG, BY MR. ROSCOE.

Vale of the Cross, the shepherds tell,
'Tis sweet within thy woods to dwell,
For there the sainted shadows seen,
That frequent haunt thy dewy green;
In wand'ring winds the dirge is sung,
The convent bell by spirits rung,
And matin hymns, and vesper pray'rs,
Break softly on the tranquil air.

Vale of the Cross, the shepherds tell,
'Tis sweet within thy woods to dwell,
For peace has there her spotless throne,
And pleasures to the world unknown;
The murmurs of the distant rills,
The Sabbath silence of the hills,
And all the quiet God hath given,
Without the golden gates of Heaven.

A certain priest had asserted in the course of his sermon that all things which God had created were good. Upon descending from the pulpit, a hump-backed man, who was among his hearers, came up to him, and said, "Look at the hump I was born with, and then tell me whether all things which God has created are good." The priest looked at the excrescence, and said, "You are well enough made for a hump-backed man."

A TERRIBLE DISEASE.

"'How do you do, Jack!—What ails you man!'" inquired a friend of Banister. 'Oh! my dear fellow I have got a terrible bilious disorder.' 'Indeed! I did not know before that you were subject to bile.' 'Bile! oh no, but I am so to a heap of *bills* which I can't pay, and if this be not *bilious* disorder, pray what is!'"

DIFFRENT.

Dufresni composed at first his comedy of the Disguised Lover in three acts: the players made him reduce it to one. Those which he wrote in five acts, were uniformly cut down to three. "What!" said he, one day, in a rage, "shall I never succeed in having a five-act play performed?" "Pardon me," replied the Abbe Pelegrin, "the true way is to write a play in eleven acts; the players will cut off six, but you will still have five left."

REASONS FOR EMIGRATING.

A Scottish gentleman in the warmth of national veneration, was praising Scotland for the cheapness of provisions; a salmon might be bought for sixpence, and a dozen mackerel for twopence—"And pray, sir," said one of the listeners, how came you to leave so cheap a country?" "In gude truth, man," replied the Scotchman, "although fish is plentiful enough, the sixpence and twapence are unco scarce."

TEMPER.

The great Duke of Marlborough was as remarkable for good-temper as for good conduct and bravery. Being one day overtaken with a shower, as he was riding, he called to his servant for his great coat, which the man not immediately bringing, nor giving any answer, he repeated his order, upon which the fellow muttered, "I suppose you'll stay till I have unbuckled it!" The Duke instead of being angry, said coolly to a gentleman who was with him, "Now, I would not be of that fellow's temper for all the world."

It is not a little extraordinary how many of our most important discoveries owe their existence to chance. Every body knows the anecdote about Sir Isaac Newton and the apple; Dr. Jenner and the milk maid; John Bunyan and drunken Perkin, &c. &c. But every body does not know the anecdote of Sir Peter Pontop, who found the bottom of a coal mine by chance. I proceed therefore, to relate it. Sir Peter had been quarrelling with one of his workmen, the day previous to the catastrophe I am now narrating relative to wages. There are two modes of descending into coal pits. The usual way is to be wound down in a machine; but they to whom the exit and entrance are matters of custom, content themselves in descending by grasping a rope which communicates to a counteracting pully. The weight of the individual thus carries him downward without distinction. Sir Peter on the day in question, adopted the latter expedient, as usual, in utter darkness. Judge of his horror, when on reaching the extremity of his journey, he found that ropes failed to touch the ground. He instantly shot the lurking workman with whom he had quarrelled, head in revenge cut short the rope. He screamed and bawled till he was hoarse, but all the operatives had adjourned to their dinner. At length his strength failed him; he let go his hold, expecting to be dashed to atoms in the unfathomable abyss, and found that he had been for a full hour screaming about three inches from the ground.—Here was a choice discovery which nettled Sir Peter sorely; inasmuch that he actually felt half angry with himself for not having been precipitated some hundred feet, according to his reasonable expectation.—*New Mo. Mag.*

CURIOUS CALCULATIONS AND FACTS.

The Eye.—There is nothing more astonishing in the structure of the eye, than the sensibility of the expanded nerve, on which the pictures of objects are impressed. The proportion between the degrees of light illuminating an object by the sun, and by the moon, at equal altitudes, is calculated to be as 300,000 to 1; and yet the object is distinctly seen. Again, if a sheet of white cotton cloth, six feet square, be elevated 21,000 feet, the eye being supposed an inch in diameter, the picture of the sheet on the retina or optic nerve, in the bottom of the eye, will be just one eight hundredth part of an inch square, which is the 666th part of a line—only equal to the 6th part of the width of a common hair, and yet the picture is perfect. Query:—Do we contemplate this picture as physiologists suppose, or does the mind contemplate the distant object?

Gold.—A grain of gold may be spread by the gold beater into a leaf containing 50 square inches; and this leaf may be divided into 500,000 parts; and, by a microscope, magnifying the diameter of an object 10 times, and its area 100 times, the 100th part of each of these, that is, the 50 millionth part of a grain of gold will be visible.

Matter.—Although odoriferous bodies may keep the room continually filled with odour, yet they lose neither weight nor measure, apparently. The magnitude of a particle of assafœtida, is calculated to be only the 38-1,000,000,000,000,000,000th part of a cubic inch. It is supposed, by microscopical observation, that there are more animals in the milt of a codfish, than there are men on the whole earth, and a single grain of sand is larger than four millions of them put together. How much smaller must a particle of light be.—*Boston Traveller.*

DR. JEWETT'S

IMPROVED VEGETABLE OR GERMAN SPECIFIC.

THESE IMPROVED PILLS are an effectual remedy for *dyspepsia, or indigestion, jaundice, headache, heartburn, sickness, at the stomach, acidity, faintness, loss of appetite, flatulence, costiveness, piles, weakness of the limbs, tremors, palpitation of the heart, sour bilious fevers, anger, and all those very alliterative complaints connected with difficulty of the digestive organs, and derangement in the functions of the liver.*

Certificate of Dr. Baumlin.

The following is a certificate from Dr. C. F. Baumlin, a graduate in medicine, at the University of Goettingen, late a practitioner of high celebrity, in Cambridge, Mass.

The subscriber has tested the effects of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, in several severe cases of disease of the Liver and digestive organs, and the result has convinced him that they are eminently calculated to subserve the purpose for which they are designed. Considering them altogether superior to those articles commonly offered for similar complaints, I would cheerfully add my testimony in favour of so valuable a medicine.

(Signed) CHARLES FREDERICK BAUMLIN, M. D.

N. B. To the above recommendation, I particularly refer to those Pills inclosed in a blue wrapper, and signed on a yellow label, *H. Plumley.*

Cambridge, Sept. 18, 1827. C. F. BAUMLIN, M. D.

Certificate of Dr. A. S. Grenville.

Having the most satisfactory evidence of the medical qualities, and highly salutary operation of JEWETT'S *Improved Vegetable Pills*, (prepared by H. Plumley) in cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, disease of the liver, &c. I would confidently recommend their use to those who may be afflicted with the above class of complaints, as an invaluable remedy. (Signed) A. S. GRENVILLE.

Cambridge, Sept. 16, 1827.

These valuable Pills are for sale in Philadelphia by Isaac Thompson corner of Market and Second streets; Frederick Brown, North East corner of Chesnut and Fifth streets; and Thomas Cave, corner of Sixth and Market street, where also may be had the genuine Lee's W. Indian Pills, and Dr. Thompson's celebrated Eye Water. march 13—7tcow

DR. JONES' UNIVERSAL SYRUP.

THIS valuable decoction was first discovered by Dr. Jones, and administered by him in his practice for eight years, and proved to have a wonderful effect; four years of that time the subscriber had the making of that Syrup entirely in his care, and in consequence of the decease of Dr. Jones, the subscriber is encouraged (through the great success it met with) to continue its sale; and any person calling on him can have satisfactory references in any case or respecting the cure of any disease. This Syrup has been happily used, and can be recommended for the cure of the following complaints, with some alteration according to the disease, viz: Old standing Chronics and Scrofula, Bilious, Ague and Fever, Rheumatism, Piles, Fistula, Gout, Obstruction, Asthma, Cancer, King's Evil, Mercurial Complaints, and the approaching Consumption, which appears in the following manner: a pain in the breast and back, and occasionally a pain in the head, and if a early application be made I can insure a cure, but if neglected would in many instances prove fatal. The Syrup is innocent in all its operations, and may be used with safety in all complaints and without restraint from diet; it is a gentle purgative, and does not require a long trial, for one bottle will give satisfaction as to its effects, it has a tendency to reduce fever, and brace the nerves of the system at the same time. To be had at the corner of Shippen and Third streets, price $2 50. per bottle and powders. THOMAS W. WEBB,
feb 9—cowtm Successor to Dr. Jones.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

DAILY CHRONICLE,

Published by C. Alexander, 49 South Third st. at $8 per annum.

It is intended to offer to the patronage of the Public, a Journal to be conducted on liberal and independent principles, and guided by the laws of integrity and decorum acknowledged by honorable men in the transaction of private life; which, with the utmost freedom of discussion on all subjects within its scope, shall treat with due respect the customs and opinions of society in all its gradations, never sacrificing the cause of truth to considerations that are too seldom allowed to prevail. In elevating the standard of the Public Press, by carefully avoiding all that may tend to degrade, and by active and assiduous exertion, to extend the stock of general knowledge and entertainment, shall be objects constantly in view.

Repudiating by inclination, habit, and principle regarding the Constitution of the United States, and that of Pennsylvania, as expressly adapted to fulfill the great objects of government, we shall always declare our political opinions to be tried by those standards. We shall not put on the livery of either of those parties into which the people of this country are now divided, but we shall not avoid the discussion of any subject of political interest, on account of its connexion with party questions. The fear of being numbered among the devoted followers of an Administration, shall not stifle our approbation of measures calculated to promote the public welfare; nor shall we be slow to censure what we think wrong, from the apprehension of being classed in the ranks of their strenuous opponents. In short, as in all other discussions, we shall seek truth where we hope to find her, and present her, without disguise or modification, to the world. Strictly adhering to this course, we hope to offer an acceptable substitute for the unprincipled zeal of Party, and, notwithstanding the establishment that exists, and for some time longer, will probably continue, our expectations are sanguine, that the faithful performance of this portion of our duty will receive the approbation of the judicious and the liberal.

We shall be forward to protect the character of our Country and its citizens against malevolent attacks from any quarter. Strictures on either, founded in truth, and tending to our improvement, we shall receive as they deserve, and endeavour to point out the mode of making them useful.

The proceedings of Congress and the Pennsylvania Legislature, with such transactions of the other state Governments as may appear interesting, shall be duly attended to. Foreign and Domestic Intelligence shall be carefully selected from every accessible source, and presented in a form as attractive as we can devise; including reports of such trials and decisions in the Courts of Justice as may be thought likely to attract attention from the nature of the facts, or the principles involved in them.

The interests of the State of Pennsylvania, particularly the system of Internal Improvement, shall command our best endeavours to support them.

To Literature, and especially that of our own Country, an ample portion of our care shall be devoted; and to this department we shall always turn, as to a recreation and relief from more irksome duties. If, by establishing a title to confidence, the praise or censure of the DAILY CHRONICLE become important, we shall refuse to promote every ostentatious literary enterprize, charming in this, as in every thing else, the strictest impartiality. The earliest indications of talent we shall always be disposed to treat with kindness. The loftiest reputation shall not control the expression of our opinion on the performance of its possessor; while we trust that the tone and spirit of our remarks will secure us against the imputation of arrogance. The pretensions of those who may rely on other grounds than their own worth, we shall endeavour to reduce to their proper levels; and every thing tending to encourage vice, in any shape, shall be assailed with as much vigour as we can bring to the task.

The popular branches of Science, and even those portions of professional learning which may be rendered intelligible and interesting to general readers, shall not be neglected. Mechanical inventions and improvements, which are daily extending the physical power of man, and to which our own countrymen have contributed so much, we shall think entitled to special regard.

We shall endeavour to procure the earliest and most correct Commercial information. Advertisements, Marine Intelligence, and every thing usually considered with in the province of a Daily Paper, are included in our design.

The proprietors of the DAILY CHRONICLE have no doubt that a Journal conducting in this plan, and conducted with a competent share of ability will receive sufficient encouragement to reward the labour and responsibility of the enterprize. In failing to their promises, they have no fear that they shall ever be found wanting. As to their capacity to perform what they have undertaken, they can only express their hope, that unremitting zeal and diligence will go far towards supplying their deficiencies.

CHARCOAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to No. 12 Dock street, where all orders for Oak and Pine Coal, will be thankfully received and immediately supplied, (in the City or Country adjacent) at the subscriber brings it and keeps constantly on hand a large supply. THOMAS KINSEY, Jr.
nov 21—1yr.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR NEW YORK.

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

THE STEAM BOAT PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. Z. W. Kelly, leaves ARCH STREET WHARF every morning, except Sundays, at 6 o'clock, for BURLINGTON, BRISTOL and BORDENTOWN. Passengers for New York take the Coaches at Bordentown, and after a pleasant and carriage of only 24 miles, arrive at WASHINGTON, N. J. where they are met by the STEAM BOAT NEW YORK, Captain Jeffries, and arrive in New York the same afternoon—generally about four o'clock.

FARE THROUGH ONLY $2.

N. B. For seats apply at the Steam Boat Office, No. 22 NORTH THIRD STREET, opposite Head's City Hotel, or 8 ARCH STREET, corner of Front street, or of the Captain on board the Boat, at Arch Street Wharf.
May 2—tf

WANTED,

ONE or TWO Industrious Men to collect Subscribers for a Theological Work of the first merit.—Apply at No. 99 SOUTH SECOND STREET, and No. 133 PINE STREET. May 2—3t*

BOARDING SCHOOL,

BRISTOL.

THIS Institution is pleasantly situated, all the useful branches of English are taught, and particular attention paid to the morals of the pupils. DAVID LUKENS.

Reference in Philadelphia, Dr. John Moore, Arch st. of whom circulars can be had. May 3—4t

IMPROVED PATENT CORDAGE.

THE Subscriber, manufacturer of Improved Patent Cordage, offers for sale

Gaugeof Rigging, | Bolts and white Rope,
Cables, Hawsers, | Manilla Rope.

Also, a constant supply of CHAIN CABLES and ANCHORS, of all sizes.

He has constantly on hand a general assortment of Cordage, Ship Chandlery, Paints, etc. His Rope Walk and Machinery being extensive and his stock of Yarn large, he is always prepared to execute orders promptly and in the best manner. DAVID MYERLE.

No. 258 Wharves, and No 15 Swanson st. (Hedrick's wharf below Almond st. mar 29

SERMONS OF ELIAS HICKS.

JUST Published, and for sale by M. T. C. Gould, No. 6 N. 4th st. Philadelphia, a volume of 12 Sermons, by ELIAS HICKS, never before in print. Price 75 cts.

For sale also, printed sets of the QUAKER, handsomely bound, in sheep velo sets, containing the Sermons of ELIAS HICKS, THOMAS WESTCOTT, GERALD HOBLY, JESSE KERSEY, EDWARD HICKS, EDWARD STABLER, and others.

THE FRIEND, or ADVOCATE OF TRUTH, may yet be had from its commencement. Price $1 a year, published monthly. May 3—3t

STUCKERT'S DRUG STORE,

Where Medical advice will be given for a disease reasons to the constitution. Also, for diseases of every description.

No. 33 N. FOURTH STREET,

Half-way between Cherry and Race streets, (east side.

STUCKERT'S PANACEA.

AFTER sickness or diseases of every kind, in children or grown persons, this Panacea will create a new and healthy action in the system. The most respectable certificates can be produced as to its efficacy in destroying all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, morbid action in the system, constitutional syphilis, mercurial disease, scrofula, liver complaint, sore throat, King's evil, ulcers, tumors, pimples or eruption on the face. Inflammation, fetters and general debility. It is an excellent medicine for creating an appetite; also for laxity in the stomach, and decays of the constitution.—Price 75 cents per bottle.

Stuckert's Anti-Bilious Pills for foul stomach, head ache, sour vomits, and bilious habit—Small box 6 cents, large 12.

Stuckert's Ague and Fever Drops.—Small bottles 12 1-2 large do. 25.

Stuckert's Pearl Powder, for destroying pimples on the face and whitening the skin.—Small papers 6 cents, large do. 12 1-2.

Stuckert's Scorbutic Tooth Powder, for preserving and whitening the teeth.—Small boxes 6 cents, large do. 12 1-2.

Stuckert's Headache Powders, for Head-ache, Heart-burn, and Acidity or Sourness of the Stomach.

Stuckert's Tooth-Ache Drops—12 1-2 cents per bottle.
May 3—4t*

SOUTHERN FEATHERS.

8000 Wt. Prime Southern Feathers, put up in packs from 30 to 35 wt. to suit purchasers, which will be sold very low on application to

BARTLESON & HARMER,
feb 23—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine street.

COCALICO MILL STONES.

THE Subscribers have for sale the COCALICO MILL STONES, celebrated for grinding Corn, Rye and Plaster. Orders addressed to either of the agents, viz.

BRUNER & EVANS, Columbia, Pennsylvania.
S. KONIGMACHER, No. 141, Market Street, Philadelphia.
CORNELIUS & SMITH, Port Deposite, Maryland.
P. FARNESTOCK No. 31, Light Street Wharf, Baltimore, or to them) directed to the Ephrata Post Office; Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. WM. & JOS. KONIGMACHER.
april 19—1m[illegible]*

STRAW BONNETS.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

LADIES. ALLEN takes this method of informing the ladies in general, that she manufactures and has for sale, American and English straw Bonnets of the latest patterns, and made in the newest style, at No. 14 North Second street, 1st door above Arch, opposite, where she wishes them to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. A general assortment of Children's Straw and Gimp. march 27—tf

JOB PRINTING.

CHAS. ALEXANDER,

(Late of the firm of Atkinson & Alexander,)

AT THE OLD STAND,

112 Chesnut street,

Directly opposite to the Post office,

CONTINUES THE

JOB PRINTING BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

☞ Orders left at the publication Office of the DAILY CHRONICLE, No. 49 South Third street, three doors below Chesnut, will be attended to.

THE PEDIALE'S SPECIFIC.

OF HAS NEVER FAILED TO

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 163 VINE STREET, where application can be made either by letter, or personally. feb 16—1y

PATENT SHOE THREADS,

AND a general assortment of SHOE FINDINGS, constantly kept for sale at the lowest prices, by

JOHN FOLLANSBEE,
feb 9—6m 31 Lombard street, above Second.

WILLIAM H. MOORE,

UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (north side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made inwrdes. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crapes, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* feb 23—6m

J. & T. WOOD & CO.

No. 65 Market street,

HAVE received by the late arrivals the following, which they offer on reasonable terms for Cash, or approved acceptances:

Plain Light Levantines for Bonnets
Black do. 2-3, 4 and 5-4
Piping Cord, No. 1, 2, and 3
Wire Ribbon, assorted
Plain and Fig'd Satin and Satin Ribbons
Figured Gros de Nap Satin and Gauze do.
Gauze Cap Ribbons, Nos. 7 and 9
Figured and Plaid Silks for Bonnets and dresses
White, Black, Pink and assorted Satins
Do. do. do. and do. Crape Lisse
Do. do. do. and Aeeophine Crapes
Do. do. Green and do. French do.
Wilton Sheets and Chip Plats
White, Black, and assorted Florences
Do. do. and Scarlet Thibit Shawls
Gros de Nap, Grenadine and Gauze Ribbons and scarfs
Silk Ic. Crapes, 4 and 5-4
Silk Imitation do 3-8 and 5-4
New style Grenadine, Corrgaley and Silk Robes
Plain Bobbinets, 4-3 and 6-4
Bobbit Thread Lace, Caps, Fichus
Do. Lace Veils and Collars
Linen, Worsted or Gimp Thread
Plain and fig'd Swiss Muslin
Long and short kid and Silk Gloves
Men's and women's hosiery, beaver and castor Gloves
Black and white silk Hose
Striped, Plain, and red Bag Hdkfs
White, black, and green Gauze Veils, plain and embroidered
Plain and figured Silk Vesting
Silk and satin Velvet
And an extensive assortment of Canton Silks, Nankeens, &c.
Also, 3000 pieces blue Nankeens, Kanikin dye, entitled to debenture. april 26—8t

JUST PUBLISHED,

BIRCH'S PHILADELPHIA, in Eleven Plates, of the most interesting Subjects in the City, recording the last Subjects by fire, and remarkable since the year 1800. To be continued by a supplement to the Completion of the Vol. to be had at Mr. Dobson's 108 Chesnut Street or at 109 Cherry Street. april 26—tf

THE TEETH.

ALL persons (particularly parents) upon application to the advertiser, may receive information upon the preservation of the teeth more satisfactory than any that has ever yet been published. Advice gratis, charges moderate. Office No. 129 North 4th Street above Race. B. Williams, Dentist, removed from Vine Street. april 26—3mo

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Delegates of the United Companies for the detection of Horse Thieves, and the recovery of stolen Property, will be held at the House of David Meeple, sign of the Buck, N. Second st. near Race, on Tuesday the 25th day of May inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. Companies who have not yet joined the association are respectfully invited to send Delegates. Punctual attendance is requested. JAMES WORTH, President.
MICHAEL H. JENKS, Secretary. april 26—4t

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away on the 25th inst an indented apprentice to the Ladies' shoemaking business, named Richard Johnson, about five feet in height, dark complexion, had on when he went away, a dark mixed coat and pantaloons, striped vest, fur hat and lace boots. All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting said runaway, and any person delivering him at No. 134 Cedar Street, or confining him in any jail so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward but no charges. JOHN DENFER.
april 26—3t*

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN BUTTERWORTH respectfully informs the MACHINE MAKERS, MANUFACTURERS, and the Public generally, that he has taken into Co-partnership MATTHEW CARY WRIGHT, and that the business will in future be conducted by them under the firm of BUTTERWORTH & CARY WRIGHT, at No. 30 MARKET STREET, (under Clarke & Conner's Shoe Store,) and at No. 444 NORTH SECOND STREET, where all orders will be thankfully received and faithfully executed, and where every description of TIN WORK for Cotton and Woollen Machinery will be executed in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. On hand, a quantity of COMB-PLATE and CLEANERS, SHUTTLE TIPS and EYES. Also, a good assortment of TIN WARE, Wholesale and Retail.

N. B. J. B. Tenders his grateful acknowledgments to the Public for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes the Firm may receive and merit a continuance of the same. april 26—6w

LADIES' FANCY SHOE STORE.

SAMUEL C. THORN respectfully informs his friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the Store No. 148 NORTH SECOND STREET, where he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of LADIES' FANCY SHOES which he will dispose of Wholesale and Retail, on the lowest terms. An APPRENTICE WANTED. april 26—3t*

CHEAP SILK AND RIBBON STORE,

NO. 68 NORTH SECOND ABOVE ARCH STREET.

MOSES J. GOUDKUP offers for sale, Wholesale or Retail, at the very lowest prices, Black, Blue Black and assorted coloured Plain Gros de Nap, do. do. do. do. Florences, superior Plaid Gros de Naples, assorted colours, for Bonnets; do. Centre and Neaken Crapes, a handsome assortment Ribbons, assorted Marton Ribbons, from No. 6 to No. 22; White and assorted coloured Satin Ribbons, from 4 to No. 22; with a variety of other articles.

TO LADIES' SHOEMAKERS

Superior Silk Galloons, No. 3-4 and No. 1, do Quilling No. 3-4 and No. 1. april 26—3

BRUSH AND BELLOWS MANUFACTORY,

WHOLESALE and retail, No. 181 Market Street, north side, between 6th and 7th streets, Philadelphia.
april 19—6mo JAMES C. COOPER,

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

THE Gentleman who called some time since, at No. 23 Chesnut Street, will hear of a situation for his Nephew by applying again. april 26—3t*

ISAAC REED,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

No. 176 North Second street corner of Fair.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep on hand at the old stand, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver patent lever and plain watches. Eight day clocks and cases, time pieces, tower table and tea spoons and soup ladles; Ladies fine Gold Filagree pins and plain earrings and Breast-pins, Fine Gold Cuff and common chains, seals and keys, silver and steel spectacles, thimbles, pencil cases, music boxes, combs, &c. He has also received, in addition to his former stock, an handsome and beautiful assortment of Britannia ware and Block tin (American manufacture) Coffee and tea pots, sugar and slop bowls, cream cups, also plated table and tea spoons. The above goods he will sell on as low terms as they can be purchased in the city.

N. B. Clocks and watches carefully repaired and warranted as usual. A handsome second hand eight day Clock and case for sale Cheap. April 5—tf

REMOVAL.

CHRISTIAN JAHNS

Has removed from No. 210 N. Eighth street, to No 92 N. North near Race, west side.

HE respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he continues to carry on Painting in the above place in all its various branches. HOUSE PAINTING, WALL PAINTING, and WALL COLOURING, plain or ornamented, where all orders to city and country, that may be required in the above branches, will be thankfully executed and punctually executed. Having been engaged in this line of business upwards of twenty years, he is thankful for the patronage he has met with from a liberal public and hopes, by assiduity and attention to business, to merit a continuance, as his charges are reasonable. april 12—3t

He has constantly on hand, WASHES OF ALL COLOURS, which he will dispose of by the gallon or less quantity—those who want the article will find it good and at moderate prices. april 12—3t

BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR GIRLS, BRISTOL.

THE course of instruction Comprises Orthography Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and the Elements of Astronomy with the Use of Maps and Globes, the Elements of Natural Philosophy, History, the Construction of Maps, Composition and Needle-Work.

Terms for boarding and tuition $25 per quarter payable in advance. Washing 18 cts per dozen.

Stationary Furnished (if required) at the customary prices.

The Situation is very and pleasant—a communication with the city twice a day by steam-boat or stages.

For admission apply at the School, to the subscribers

MARY H. & LYDIA GILLINGHAM.

Parents and Guardians are respectfully referred to Abraham and Joseph Warner and Dr. John Phillips, Bristol, or Dr. John Moore No. 216 Arch st. and Joseph Askew, No. 312 Arch street. april 12—cowtm*

CARPETING.

HASTINGS & CHESTER have just received a large additional assortment of BRUSSELS, VENETIAN and INGRAIN CARPETING, nearly all of which are in new and beautiful patterns; and with their former stock of Carpeting, English and German FLOOR CLOTHS, *Bolsters, Satin Damask, Marseilles, Curtain Fringes, Rugs, Table and Piano Covers, Stair Rods*, etc. will be sold wholesale or retail, at low prices and on accommodating terms.

Carpet Ware House, 111 Chesnut street, next door above the Post Office. may 29

DRY GOODS.

JOHN B. STRYKER,

OF the late firm of Newkirk & Stryker, and JOSEPH POGUE, of Wilmington, Del. have entered into copartnership, and are now trading under the firm of STRYKER & POGUE, at No. 57 Market st. between 3d and 4th streets, in the store lately occupied by I. I. & R. Folwell, where they offer for sale, a general assortment of British, French and Domestic Dry Goods, at the very lowest market prices. April 5—7t

DR. CHAMBERS'

REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THE almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with in the cure of Intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for Intemperance are signed by James H. Hart, M. Bard & A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers. Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents: WILLIAM MOORHEAD, 34 South second street.
ELLIS & MORRIS, 16 Chesnut street.
feb 16—tf

REMOVAL.

P. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed to No. 119, North East corner of Spruce and Fourth street.
march 18—6m*

MR. HENDERSON

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has removed to the North West corner of Eleventh and Race street, where he practices his profession of CUPPING, BLEEDING, LEECHING and TOOTH DRAWING, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, Cupping and Leeching by Mrs. Henderson.
april 19—3m*

U. S. MAIL STAGE,

From Philadelphia to Lancaster, via Valley Forge, Kimberton, Yellow Springs, Morgantown, Churchtown, and New Holland, leaves Philadelphia (Union Hotel, Vanhorkirk's, No. 244 Market-street) every 3d. 4th, and 5th. day of the week, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and arrives in Lancaster in the evening of the same days.

Returning—leaves Lancaster (Wm. Cooper's Hotel) every 3d. 4th. and 5th. day of the week, at 8 o'clock, A. M. arrives in Philadelphia in the afternoon.

The whole line will be run with four horse teams.

Fare four dollars.

Way passengers six cents a mile.

Baggage at the owner's risk. april 12—3m

Warranted water proof boots and shoes.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced manufacturing Water Proof Boots and Shoes of different qualities on as reasonable terms as they can be had in the city of Philadelphia. JOB W. FOLWELL, Agent,
jan 15—6mo 313 North Front street.

COPPER WAREHOUSE.

FRANCIS HARLEY, Sen. Coppersmith, 73 South Front street, above Walnut, has constantly on hand of his own manufacturing, COPPER and BRASS KETTLES calculated for washing, dairy or preserving, Saucepans, Tea Kettles, STILLS of all kinds and WORMS, with a general assortment of COPPER WARE for domestic use. He keeps constantly on hand, *Tin plates* in boxes, *Block Tin, Lead Spelter, Wire* of all sizes, Borax, Black Lead Pots &c. at the very lowest prices.

Old metals bought or taken in payment. feb 16—1y

To Western and Southern MERCHANTS.

THE Subscriber, No. 68, South Fourth Street, has constantly on hand and for sale a large and elegant assortment of Ladies' Shoes, and Children's fashionable Boots and Shoes, of a superior quality and workmanship, of his own manufacture. Country merchants and others will do well to call and examine for themselves, as the prices will be low for cash or approved paper.

jan 12—4m JOSEPH T. M'MULLIN.

E. BRIGHT,

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MANUFACTURER,

No 66, ARCH STREET, BELOW THIRD.

☞ Country Merchants supplied at the shortest notice.
feb. 9—3m

Artificial Flowers, Patterns, &c.

MISS S. T. MARTIN, No. 329 Broadway, New York, being extensively engaged in manufacturing and importing artificial flowers, offers them at wholesale and retail on the most reasonable terms, and invites the orders of country merchants and milliners. Patterns for every style of lace, muslin, head and rug work, for caps, collars, bags, mats, &c. &c. of the latest fashion in great variety always on hand.

Miss S. T. M. the *only Repairer of damaged Leghorn* in America, will execute all orders in that department of her business as usual. march 18—3tt

CAUTION.

IN consequence of an intimation having been made to Messrs Joseph Rodgers and sons, that several Merchants have surreptitiously attempted to impose on the Public, Cutlery Goods of an inferior